PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
Roadster Tube Rs. 3/8
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
Roadster Tube Rs. 3/8
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 40 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.		
YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

KATOL
STICKS.
Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Deptre
Luzon Maru	N. Kamisawa	3980	3 Feb.	17 Feb
Celebes Maru	T. Nishimura	5863	12 Feb.	26 Feb.
Indo Maru	Y. Takada	5601	27 ,,	15 Mar.
Sumatra Maru	M. Taubaki	5862	15 Mar.	29 Mar.
Honolulu Maru	M. Meguro	5751	30 Mar.	15 Apl.

For particulars apply to
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
17th Feb.	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,,	CHINA *	7,988
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA ,,	10,902
7th April	MALWA ,,	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND†	11,480
21st ,,	NARKUNDA†	16,257
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	PLASSY ,,	7,903
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th ,,	CHINA	7,988

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
22nd February	MASULA*	7,261
10th March	PRUTH	5,000
16th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	MATIANA	8,000
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANTOLA	8,963
11th May	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MERKARA	8,285

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO. STRAITS & CHINA.

1923	
24th February	SOUDAN
10th March	SICILIA
28th April	SOUDAN
31st May	SICILIA

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers	Tons.
1923.		
9th March	MOLDAVIA	
6th April	MALDERA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
12th Febry	VITA	Karachi via K'war 9-30 A.M.
15th ,,	BANDRA	Busra via K'war and Karachi.
16th ,,	VARSOVA	Busra via Karachi
17th ,,	LINGA	Karachi via K'war
21st ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. "Jalatarang"	4300	15th February.
s. s. "Jalapalaka"	7570	25th February.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
32, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845.	13 Feb.	27 Feb.
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	3757	17 Feb	28 Feb.
Rangoon Maru	K. Tautsumi	5059	2 March	14 March
Kobun Maru		4460	7th Mar	17th Mar
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6088	16 March	30 March

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yiotlo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
BRANCHES.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW MADRAS, RANGOON ETC.,
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE: HUBLI.
CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowe at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
LOANS, etc., granted.
For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

CONSUMPTION.
WORLD FAMOUS SPECIALIST.
REV. G. R. WALTERS
BHOPAL C. I.
receives 3 Cablegrams in one week.
EMINENT SOLDIER
Lungs affected through Mustard Gas after one month's medicine cables "Better."
European Specialists failed.
Life Despaired Of.

JUST UNPACKED
Consignment of

VELOUR HATS	DRESS SHIRTS
FELT HATS	DRESS COLLARS
WIDE END SILK TIES	CAMEL HAIR RUGS
FANCY BOW TIES	ETC. ETC. ETC.

Prices beat all competition.
Intending buyers please call ever and convince yourselves of the [rock-bottom prices of the goods we offer.
J. DIAS & BROS.
Professional Tailors and Gents Complete Outfitters,
280, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Dr. I. M. Mallicks
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager.
29, College Street, CALCUTTA

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, HORNBY ROAD.
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,160.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 50 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 — 20%
Dividend declared 1922 — 30%
Dividend declared previous years—10 — 20%
The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/- per mensem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY; 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Liver Solution:—for liver troubles, and indigestion, also Laxative. Re. 1-4.
Tonic Solution:—Ideal Tonic for brain and body. Re 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-8-0.
Fever Drops:—for all fevers. Re 1-0-0-and 0-5-0.
Ague mixture:—for malaria, ague, etc. Re. 1-0-0.
Cholera Solution:—for cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. 0-10-0.
Also Standard Eau-de Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for Catalogue:—to M. J. Gajjar.
THE IONIC PHARMACY, 104, Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Head Office at 1, N. Tribhuvan Road, Mangaldas Wadi, Girgaum.

"INKOTINE" INKS
THE STANDARD INKS OF INDIA.
In All Grades and for all purposes
BRIGHT, PERMANENT, NON-CORROSIVE.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Temple of Industry, Bombay 4.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
ASSETS EXCEED RS. 30,00,000.
ANNOUNCEMENT.
5% P.A. ON DAILY BALANCES.
As long as the Government of India finds it difficult to borrow funds in the open market at a rate of interest lower than 6 per cent. p. a. or at any rate below 5 per cent. p. a. we have decided to give full advantage to our customers of the predicament of the Government and to grant them 5 per cent. p. a. on their daily balances with us on Savings Accounts on and from the 1st of August, 1922. Interest payable only on the 31st day of December each year, even though an account may be closed earlier.
Investments mainly in or against Government of India Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. For rules and particulars apply to
YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE, Esq., Director, Girgaum Branch
Dr. PRABHAKAR S SHILOTRI M.A. Ph. D., Managing Director

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
SPECIALLY MEANT FOR HIGH CLASS
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
— Chaubal's Bungalow, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY. —

BATLIWALA'S
40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
Batliwala's } Ague Mixture Large Rs. 1-2 Small As. 12
Ague Pills, Rs. 1-3
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit As 13
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm. As 12
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholerol Mixture. As. 13
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-12
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills. Rs. 1-4.
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment As. 6
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder As. 6.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application
Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd.
SHAPURJI H. L BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P.O. Worli, BOMBAY, No. 18.
Tel. Adr. Batliwala Worli, BOMBAY

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.
We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilisers Incubators, gas and electric breakers, test tubes, ampoules and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.
Please apply for further particulars.
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN".

Cure Your Eye.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness etc. by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A thoroughly qualified CINEMA CAMERAMAN for a film producing Company in Calcutta. Apply with testimonials and stating salary expected. Box No. 9017, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6412

WANTED AT ONCE—A MOTOR MECHANIC to take charge of Repair shop, must also act as Salesman for second hand vehicles, good salary and commission to reliable man must have highest references. Apply Box No. 9027 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A F15697

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p. m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two day's free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1. Rawalpindi.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—First class pucca built GODOWN with stone floor, 3,250 square feet, near Byculla Club. Apply MACLEOD & CO., Sultan Building, Fort Street.
C15583

LAL BUNGALOW at Andheri, Gindoli Road, ten minutes walk from Station, large garden with good well water. Apply Telephone 3836.
G R6314

TO LET—A few more large and small offices only on the 3rd and 4th floors of Ismail Bldgs., Hornby Road, Fort. For particulars, etc apply to Mr. P. S. SHAH, within.
C R6469

POONA—TO LET—"MINA VILLE", well furnished on Bund Koregaon Road. All modern conveniences. For particulars Apply Box No. 9033, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
C R6471

TO BE LET—One-third of very spacious and well situated pucca-built fire proof PREMISES with or without adjacent land at the Vellard, Bombay, next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms, Garage, large godowns, Workshops, Factory or Stores. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY LIMITED, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C.15716.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—American new MOTOR CAR. Six Cylinder. Apply Box No. 9030 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6465

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED in running order, two second hand BOGIE PLATFORM WAGONS or CARRIAGE underframes metre gauge, Apply Box No. 9034, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
15717

WANTED—Time and Date of Birth to tell you the correct Future. For particulars, please apply to Box No. 8970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R6232

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—Jhind New Issues 1½ an. and 2½ as. at 50 per cent over face value i.e. at Rs 36/- and Rs. 60/- per sheet respectively. Only 100 sheets of each printed. Not less than a complete sheet supplied at above prices. 12 Aegean Isles unused, 20 Argentine, 35 Austria (Empire), 45 Austria (Republic) unused, 30 Bavaria, 25 Belgium, 20 Bulgaria, at 8 as. each. The lot for Rs. 3/- only. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L 15675

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E.L.A.A and R. S. Bharucha F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S.T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—TO INVEST Rs. Ten Thousand in any going-on profitable business. Write with particulars to Box No. 9032 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
R R6470

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A SLEEPING or ACTIVE PARTNER to invest Rs. 50,000 in a thoroughly sound, lucrative, and prosperous business in Bombay, having enormous possibilities. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum will be given on the investment plus a 4 as. share on the nett profits of the business annually. Replies to Box No. 9031 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
E R6468

SPORTS.

The Last Day

of the Big Meeting will verify RACING EXPERT'S forecasts.

His Tuesday's Selections contained.

PERFECT DAY, HATCHEL, RED CROSS BOY, DANZIG, STARBOARD, KNIGHT OF CLONMEL: Silver Balm II, Crenides, Bouillotte, Simon's Choise, Margaret Joyce, Silver Streak.

CONSULT HIM FOR NEXT SATURDAY AND WIN.

Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.
6466.

WELL KNOWN TIPS. The Nautilus Race Tips by Capt. NEMO. Try this last big meeting Saturday 17th. 3 Winners and 4 places only Rs. 5/- Previous results 80 per cent. Don't fail for this Saturday Tips special. Very good chance for your investment. Available race days only 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, 1st floor behind Rose & Co., Fort.
S 15715

SATURDAY'S SELECTIONS SUNSTAR Sensational Successes followed by Bridal Blush, Rose Hill, Cintra, Vale of York. Proof this paper. I average 4 Wins in 10 tickets, Rs. ten for next meeting. Apply Box No. 8832, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
S 15674

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC PUMPING SETS for House Service; for A.C. or D.C. Circuits; rated capacity 2,000 gallons p. hour against 100 feet total Head; supplied and erected at sweeping reduction in prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 85, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 2

FOR SALE and IMMEDIATE DELIVERY —Secondhand Brooks and Doxey's Scultchers, Drawing Frames, Hoppers and Howard and Bullough's Slubbing and Drawing Frames, all guaranteed. Complete in working order. Apply Mr. E. K. PALIA, 72, Apollo Street, Fort.
K 15695

FOR SALE.—Or HIRE on long lease a Completely equipped MACHINE FACTORY and FOUNDRY in Bombay capable to produce first class of machinery, such as Gins, looms, etc., and all classes of castings location in the centre of all Mills and Factories. Those anxious to buy or take up or lease should apply personally E. K. PALIA, 72, Apollo Street. Fort, Bombay.
K 15694

QUARRY AND MARBLE WORKING MACHINERY FOR SALE as erected at Makrana; Rajputana, Jodhpur Bikaner Railway:—Enquiries invited for one or more items: 2. STEAM DERRICK CRANES, all steel construction jibs 60' long capacity 15 tons; 1. LOCO STEAM CRANE, all steel 5.6' guage to lift 8 tons 30 ft. jib.; 1. LOCO STEAM CRANE, all steel metre guage to lift 6 tons; 5. OVERHEAD HAND TRAVELLING CRANE, 30 feet span capacity 2 ton; 6. OPENSIDE CARBORUNDUM MACHINES for moulding and sawing marble and stone; 4. LATHES for turning Granite marble and stone columns disc cutters automatic sliding gear; 2. POLISHING LATHES; 3. RUBBING TABLES, 8.0 diam.; 2. RIPSAWS 10.0 by 2.6; 1. PLANING MACHINE, 11.0 by 3.6 by 3.6; 1. AIR COMPRESSOR BELT DRIVEN (INGERSOLL-RAND). 8" by 9" by 300 revs. pressure; 1. "RUSTON" HORIZONTAL DOUBLE CYLINDER SUCTION GAS ENGINE and PRODUCER PLANT 120 B.H.P.; 1. "RUSTON" 16 N.H.P. SEMI PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; 6. SETS OF WIRESAWS; 1. CIRCULAR SAW BENCH, 30"; 1. LATHE, S. S. & S. 6"; 8. BELT driven and pulsometer PUMPS Rails, tip trucks and crane skips; SHAFTING pulleys and belts; Wire rope and chain slings; Quantity of used W. I. Tube; Quarry tools drills and picks; Blacksmiths and pitters tools; Roofs of buildings; steel trusses and purlins covered Corrugated iron.

1. 430' longs 35.0 wide; 1. 100 by 26.0; 1. 60 by 16.0 1. 234' by 24'-4"; The latter built on iron stanchions, back and ends closed in with corrugated iron, Joists old rails and scrap, Sundry stores. For particulars and prices apply to MARTIN & CO., 6 & 7 Clive Street. CALCUTTA.
K C15677

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

1,000 NEPALI HAND-MADE SILK Comforters, cream colours, size 8 ins. by 70 ins., price Re. 1-15 each. V. P. extra. Apply to DAGA & BROTHERS, Kalimpong
T R6459

PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR, specially used for Gent's suite. Very durable, simple and cheap. For samples. Apply GANGA STORES, Kasganj U. P.
T R6287

PROFESSION

TREATMENT by suggestion The Common Sense Cure for depression, obsessions, insomnia, worry, lack of confidence, Asthma, neurathenia, and all nervous ailments is acknowledged universally. No fixed fee-patient may contribute according to means. Cure assured 10 to 6 daily. Room 24, WATSON'S HOTEL, John Moiklejohn Telepathic Medium.
R6472

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salphia.
(HOWRAH.)

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy, V.P.P Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

FROM THURSDAY, February 15, 1923, we will be located at our own premises, 35, NANABHOY LANE, FORT, Entrance from both Hornby Road and Churchgate Street. Telephone No. 1390.

THE INDIAN ENGINEERING CO.
C.15700.

NOTICE.

UP to date office available in Medows Street, Fort, Electric Lights and Lift. Also a spacious Godown in centre of Mill District. Apply to Post Box No. 496, Bombay.
R.6449.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs WILLIAM JACKS & CO., beg to announce that owing to expansion business they are having to leave their present premises at 5, Murzban Road, and from the 1st March have taken two floors in John Fowler's Building, Goa Street, Off Nicol Road Ballard Estate.
C.15614.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTICE.

HOLI FESTIVAL.

AS in the opinion of the undersigned it is necessary for the safety of the public traffic that a check should be exercised on the excavation of holes in public thoroughfares in connection with the "HOLI FESTIVAL," the public are hereby warned that no such holes should be made on public roads without the written permission of the undersigned as provided for in Section 322 of the Municipal Act.

Permission for a period not exceeding 6 days (i.e. for the full-moon day and the following 5 days) will be granted free of charge on application to the Executive Engineer, not later than the 25th February, 1923, on the production of last year's permit (which should be attached to the application), on certain specified conditions, for making holes in such public streets as are not traversed by tramways or treated with tar, Bitumen, Sheet Asphalt or similar materials.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th February, 1923.
C15707

NOTICE.

THE LUXMI FLOUR MILLS, LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Luxmi Flour Mills, Ltd. will be held at the Registered office of the Company at 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY the 26th day of February 1923, at 1-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing as an extraordinary resolution, the resolution following, that is to say. "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that C. D. Silas, Esquire of Bombay European Inhabitant be appointed Liqidator for the purposes of such winding-up."

Dated this 14th day of February 1923.
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
By the order of the Board,
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C.15718.

NOTICE.

SENTINEL STEAM WAGON CO., LTD.

Messrs. WILLIAM JACKS & CO., have pleasure in announcing that they have been appointed SOLE REPRESENTATIVES FOR INDIA for the above Company's Steam Wagons, Trailers, etc., and have three European Experts from the Manufacturers attached to their Offices at Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and Madras. Stocks of Wagons, Trailers and spare parts will be kept at all the above centres.
C.15615.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT. 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME, NEAR BHOIWADA CROSS ROAD.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE FAREL SECTION OF MUNICIPAL WARD F.

SCHEME NO. 46.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act, notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the areas comprised therein (such areas being estimated to contain as for Block A—11,276 square yards and Block B—1,996 square yards) are as follows:—

BLOCK A.

On or towards the North, East, South and West by the sites of proposed roads.

BLOCK B.

On or towards the North and East by the sites of proposed roads and

On or towards the South and West by land belonging to the said Trustees.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a Map (Estate Agents Plan No. 207 dated the 1st December 1922) of the areas comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purpose of the said Scheme.

Dated this second day of February, 1923.
E. C. TURNER,
Chairman of the Board.
C15612

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ONE SCRIP No. 825 with transfer deed in respect of five shares of the Indian Woollen Mills, Limited, (Shares Nos. 4693/97 respectively) standing in the name of Mr. C. N. Wadia.....has been lost or mislaid. All persons having any claim on the said shares are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their registered office Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within fifteen days after the date of this notice after which date no claim will be considered and the shares will be transferred.

For the Indian Woollen Mills Ltd.
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & CO.
Agents.

Bombay 14th February 1923.
C.15703.

THE PHOENIX MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 5th March, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1922.
To declare a dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, 1923, to TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI & SONS,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th February, 1923.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Tuesday, the 6th March 1923 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 20th February 1923 ON PRODUCTION OF SHARE CERTIFICATES.
C15708

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. TAMBA MARU are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 13th February from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nipon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive tenders on Company's authorised forms (price of form, Re. 1 per copy) at his office at Bombay up to 12 hours on MONDAY, 26th February, 1923, for the purchase of 300 tons cast iron and 20 tons mixed scrap, lying at Kalyan. No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 with each tender.

The successful tenderer will not be allowed any concession for the carriage of any material purchased by him.

For particulars apply to:—

T. FRASER,
District Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

Bombay, 12th February 1923.
C15686

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for WORKS in the CONSTRUCTION of a STORMWATER DRAIN in Mount Pleasant Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 22nd day of February, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 14th February, 1923.
TA C15706

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS for the work of erection Totalizator Buildings, Stands, etc in the Second Enclosure of the Poona Race Course of the Western India Turf Club, will be received on THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1923, up-to 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of the undersigned.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
F. S. Arc., L. C. E., M. C. I., &c.,
Architects, etc.
Morarbhai Building,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C.15704.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD,
(AND REDUCED.)

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS CALDWELL ANDERSON having retired from the service of the Bank, the Power of Attorney granted in his favour on 11th April, 1922, is hereby CANCELLED.

By order of the Board,
B. N. BHARGAVA
Secretary.

Bombay, 14-2-1923.
C15711

NOTICE.

MY NUMEROUS SUPPORTERS will kindly note that I am a candidate for election by registered graduates, on 2nd March next and have not withdrawn as is being misrepresented by a party wishing to put forth his own nominees.

R. R. NABAR,

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1923.
R6472

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of the Settlement of Sir Ratan Tata, dated 7th March, 1916, have agreed to sell to our clients, THE SWADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LTD., the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Elphinstone Estate of the Bombay Port Trust in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and five three-ninths of square yards and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the Masjid Bunder Siding Road, on or towards the South by Coorla Street, on or towards the East by land in the occupation of Goculdas Devji, on or towards the West by vacant ground belonging to the said Bombay Port Trust, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 5292, St. 93.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 12th February, 1923.
C15692

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1911 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27.

Order V, Rules 1, 5, 7 and 8, and Order VIII, Rule 9, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SURAJMAL DAYARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

versus

(1) BHIKAJI KESHAVJI, (2) NARSOJI KESHOVJI, (3) SANMAL ACHLAJI, all of Yadgiri Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Yadgiri, District Gulberga, in the Territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, carrying on business under the name and style and firm of Achlaji Sanmal ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the Defendants Rs. 35,099-2-6 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 20th day of March 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 30th day of May, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

for Prothonotary.

The 30th day of May, 1921.
Mr. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C.15705.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

M. A. RAHIM & CO.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that M. A. RAHIM & CO., of Ahmed Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, have leased from Senecca Films, Ltd., of Rangoon, the exclusive rights for India, Burma and Ceylon, of showing or permitting to be shown the following Serial Films of 15 Episodes each, viz.,

"The Jungle Goddess".
"A Dangerous Adventure".
"The Great Circus Mystery."
"Fighting Fate".
"Purple Riders."
"Breaking Through".

And Notice is hereby further given that any person firm or Company who imports and/or shows or permits to be shown the above films or any of them or any part thereof respectively will be immediately proceeded against for infringement or piracy of Copyright, and will be held responsible for any loss that may be sustained in consequence of such importation, or exhibition.

Dated this 14th day of February 1923.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Solicitors for M. A. Rahim & Co.
C15709

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 3979 of 1921.)

KILACHAND DEVCHAND, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) NAGARDAS JUTHABHAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Khetwadi 3rd Lane, Sanghvi Sadan outside the Fort of Bombay; and (2) DOSSABHAI CURSETJI SETHNA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant a Doctor by Profession, residing at Gawalia Tank Road outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1922 the following immovable property will be sold by public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on Thursday the 15th day of February, 1923, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the tenements messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 489, 489, 489, 489, 547 and 638, New Nos. 2482, 1/2482, 2/2482, 3/2482, 4/2482, A/2482, B/2482, C/2482, and 2947 Old Survey Nos. 536, 536, 536, 536, 538 and New Survey Nos. 1/7837, 1A/7837, 2 to 4/7837, 6, 7, 8/7837, 9, 10, 11/7837, 12, 13, 14/7837, 15, 16, 17/7837, 18, 19/7837, and Cadastral Survey Nos. 498 to 517 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Nos. 1279 (1), 1279 (2), 1279 (3), 1279 (4), 1279 (5), 1279 (6) and 1280 and Street Nos. 1, 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, and 2 and which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North partly by Girgaum Back Road and partly by land on which there was a well which is now closed, on or towards the South by the property of Gopal Yeshwant and Bai Bhagirthibai, widow of Yeshwant Parashram, on or towards the West partly by a passage of the oart of Rao Bahadur Vinayak Rao Sadanand Joshi and partly by the property of Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao Sadanand Joshi and on or towards the East by the property of Kilachand Devchand and which said premises are at present in the possession of the Receiver Kilachand Devchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 109 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1922.
H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C.15581.

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. VORA AND CO., auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at their rooms in No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of different parties concerned household furniture and by order of some offices concerned Iron safes, and pledge ornaments as follows:—

Dining table, chairs, side board, cabinet, drawing armsets of sofas and chairs, teapoys, wall clocks, sofas, chest of drawers, meat safes, almirahs, writing tables, phonographs, Jardinas, cots, marble table, show case, electric Joomars, benches, babagharry, etc., etc.

Iron safes, for Bankers, and offices, Danison, Godfreys, George, sizes 24 by 26 by 28 by 30 by 32 by 34 by 36 by 40 and 48 inches.

By order of Bhicaji Malaji and Co., and on account and risk of Panchigar Gopalrao Krushnaji:—

1 Diamond packet.
2 Pairs pearl Kudas.
1 Pearl nath.
1 Emerald ring.
1 single diamond ring.

On account and risk of Pandurang Dhakji.
2 Silver Todas.
2 Gold Kudas.
2 Gold Watches.

On account and risk of Narandas Hirji Mawji.
1 Diamond and emerald necklace.
1 Diamond and emerald ring.
1 Emerald ring 10 Ratti.
1 Single diamond ring.
1 Pearl necklace.

By order of one Office concerned:—Rolled gold, jewellery K. J. Maker, such as Locket, Chain, Cigar cases, etc.

12 Remington, Oliver and Empire Typewriters.
3 Roneo Duplicaters.
By order of the concerned.
1 Rubber Tyred Victoria and 1 Arab Horse.
1—4 seater Ford Motor car.
Property on view. Catalogues published.
VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 521.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Auction sale of the deceased Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery's effects such as very old brassware, chinaware, furniture, steel trunks, steel cupboards, various kinds of stools useful to goldsmiths, black smiths and carpenters, nicely carved stones, one furnace, one lot valuable books, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 18th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the deceased's bungalow at Byculla, Clare Road, opposite Adelphy Chambers, the following:—

Very old brassware, Chinaware, furniture, steel trunks, steel cupboards, various kinds of stools useful to goldsmiths, blacksmiths and carpenters, nicely carved stones, one furnace, one lot valuable books, etc., etc.

Effects of Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Bombay Army.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR NEAR RAILWAY STATION.
HIGH COURT.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 785 of 1922.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Ramkrishna Madhavrao Chonker in pursuance of an order in Insolvency Court dated the 16 day of January 1923 Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction on Thursday the 15th day of February 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the right, title and interest of the insolvent in the undermentioned land and building and structure thereon and in and under an Agreement dated the 7th day of October 1919 and made betwen Shalome Haeem of the one part and the said insolvent of the other part free from incumbrances.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that land admeasuring 711 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 19 of Dadar-Matunga Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 20 of the aforesaid Estate agreed to be leased to Ramkrishna Madhavrao Chonker, on the South-East by Plot No. 18 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Mooradalli Gulam Hussein Naginwalla, on the South-West by 66 ft. road and on the North-West by 60 ft road and forms a portion of premises bearing New Surfey Nos. 1257, 1258 and 1263 part of and is assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 6660 and Street No. 227 and is now in the occupation of the said Shalome Haeem.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application may be made to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1923.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Apollo Furnishing Company Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 16th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway next to Apollo Furnishing Co., one large lot of rich and best make plated ware, such as, large and small cruets with 4 and 6 bottles, table dessert, and tea spoons and forks, large and small entree dishes soup tureens, trefoil dishes, butter pots, jam pots, sweet stands, fruit stands, epergnes fish eaters, ice pails with tongs muffiniers, saltcellars, hot water curry dishes Luncheon dishes, egg frames, dinner gongs, tantalus liquor frames, a large lot of spoons, pickle frames, salad bowls, large and small tea sets etc., etc.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by public auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

By order of the Banks concerned.

117 Cases chequered head wire Nails of assorted sizes each 1 cwt.

19 Casks sulphur colours each 56 lbs.

By order of Mr. Pesumal Harbhagwandas and on account and risk of Dwarka Motor Car Co. (in insolvency).

85. Motor Car tyres of different sizes by Almas Prowodink Riga Russia, Varving from 760 by 90 to 915 by 105.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

1 Second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.

1 Second hand rubber tyred Palanquin office Shigram.

1 Second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.

1 Second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.

1 Waler horse in harness.

1 Arab horse.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE EMERALD BEAD NECKLACE.

Under instructions from the Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd. and Javeri Purshotamdas Chimanlal, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and risk of Javeri Maganbhai Dharamchand.

1 very valuable emerald bead necklace of 43 emeralds and about 210 rattis.

A [illegible] per cent will be required [illegible]

BENNETT & CO.

[illegible]ary, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of Mill and Gin Stores, which was advertised to be held to-day at 3 p.m. at our Rooms by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. Spinner & Co. of 71, Apollo Street, Fort, will now take place on SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at the godown of the said Bank at 10/16 Hummum Street (Duke and Son's old Aerated water factory.)

IMPORTANT TO GINNERS AND GIN STORES MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES FIXED KNIVES OF MESSRS. PLATT BROS.

To-day THURSDAY, the 15th Feb at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by public auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows St. Fort by order of the Bank concerned:—

7 cases each containing 144 Fixed knives of Platt Bros.

3½ inches broad for 40 inches D. A. GINS in 80.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORES SUPPLIERS.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. Spinner and Co., of 71, Apollo Street Fort at the go-down of the said Bank at 10/16 Humum Street (Duke & Sons' old Aerated Water Factory)

130 Burnishing Fillet, 2 dozens card slippers.

1 Gross Picking sticks 150 Eng. Planished Blue card cans,

50 yards sizing Flannel, 10 Rolls Dirt Roller Fillet each 80 yards.

66 dozens tickets No. 4, 75 dozens Drop box Pickers.

90 dozens. Drop Box Pickers oily.

3 maunds and 23 lbs leather lace.

1 maund and 7 lbs. Chrome Picking Bank.

151 dozens Rowing Skewers, 71 dozens Shuttles,

28 dozens Shuttles with two eyes, 32 dozens Reels.

24 dozens, Roller Skins 22 by 26 inches.

30 Gross Pressars, Assalees, Howard and Platts.

25 dozens. Spindles, 4 dozens Healds.

Banding and Sundries.

Goods on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE..

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BRONZE STATUES ON MARBLE STANDS, 46 CLOCKS ONE LARGE GRAND FATHER CLOCK ONE "HELLA" MOTOR CYCLE AND ONE LOT FLOWER POTS, AND JARS.

TO-DAY THURSDAY, 15th inst. at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of the office concerned.

One "Hella" Motor cycle.

20 Bronze statues on Marble Stands of small as well as large sizes.

46 Clocks and one large Grandfather clock.

One lot flower pots and jars.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT
G. I. P. RLY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Rly. Act. No IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of copra, bags of rice, bags of wheat, bags of Urid, bags of bajree, bags of jawari, bags of moog, bags of sugar, bags of dry date, bags of cotton seeds, cases of bangles, cases of newspapers, cases of tea, cases of machinery, cases of locks, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of coir-ropes, bundles of iron bars, Bales of C. P. goods, empty wooden casks, empty Gas cylinders, bags of cement, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth upto Rs. 100/- and above that a deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale; however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed on paying the balance within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER.

Consisting of sawn timber and also bullis lying at Telegraph Plots Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at the Cotton Depot, Mazagaon, Sewree Reclamation (opposite "D" Shed, Grain Depot).

Under instructions of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores and pursuant to an order of the High Court, dated the 1st of February, 1923, Messrs. MEHTA & CO will sell by Public Auction To-Day THURSDAY, the 15th day of February, 1923, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the abovementioned Cotton Depot the abovementioned timber and bullis.

The conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1923

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

9, Dean Lane near Hummum Street.
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, SLIDING DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, SOLID BRASS BED, VERY RICH DRAWING ROOM SUITE, PLATEDWARE, GLASSWARE, CARPETS.

Under instructions from L. Smythe, Esqr., on SUNDAY, the 18th February 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding dining table sideboard, dinner waggon dumbwaiters, tea tables, handsome silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved table, very rich specially made to order drawing room suite in 10 pieces by Devji, centre table, palmstands, tea tables, low arm chairs, ladies' fancy writing table, hatstands, card tables, carpets, bedroom furniture, mirror almirahs cloth and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, revolving bookstands and revolving chairs, picture glassware, crockery, etc., etc.

The property of L. Smythe, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1923.

MESSRS, MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

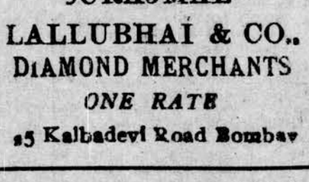
Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnaance Officer Kirkee Arsenal Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a Public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on WEDNESDAY, 21st. February 1923, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

Lead mixed and Pure Lead and antimony Alloy, Brass, Zinc, Gunmetal, Copper and aluminium Ingots old, Brass, copper and aluminium scrap, Tents I. P. Flies, Walls, and G. S. 160ths Tin bread circular, Lamp old, Stoves, Shell bodies, Axespick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, clocks, water bottles, Horseshoes, Tubs, shovels old, Gunny old, canvas old, Tin old, Vices, locks, Durries, Silk Folt, Barrowswheel, Blankets old, Anvels old, cordage cotton old, cells Electric, Cylinders, Guns, Cover canvas. Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware, web old, Jhools, Steel Cast Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Belows, Files, Spanners, Rags old cloths, Pumps, Wheels, Boxes of sorts, Mattres cases, sheets, Buckets, ground sheets, carts of sorts, Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, Bullocks Jhools, Doocootie old tanks, Balances, spring, Cable Electric, Camp Kettles, Mechinery of sorts, Drums, Bicycles, wool, cotton, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
R6447

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
ONE RATE
25 Kalbadevi Road Bombay



GILL ONE-PIECE PISTON RINGS.
SUITABLE FOR ALL CARS AND MOTORCYCLES
Complete stock just opened out.
Sole Agents—
THE
Advance Motor Co.,
ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS,
LAMINGTON ROAD,....BOMBAY.
Telegrs: "Automotive"

The Bombay Chronicle Press
IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES.
PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
HINDUSTAN FILM CO,'S
MASTERPIECE
GANESH JANMA
(6 Reels)
AND COMIC.

MPERIAL
TO-NIGHT——4TH WEEK
Present
Pathe super Serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
(10 and 12 episodes in 6 Reels)

PATHE GAZETTE
LOOK OUT
Follow the exploits of Elinor Field and Freeman Van Dyke in "THE JUNGLE GODDESS"—the most sensational serial ever filmed. See the hundreds of wild animals; the scores of hair-breadth escapes; the thrills in each of 15 episodes which will literally lift you out of your seat.

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
MARKANDEYA AVATAR
Note the change in time and rates:—
Sunday 4 Shows:—9 a. m. & 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Wednesday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0, p. m
On other days 4 Shows:—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Bank Holidays and Amavasya extra Show:—3-30 p. m.
OUR RATES:—
Box seat Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1-8.
Reserved Re. 1. 1st class gallery As. 12.
1st class As. 9. Second class As. 7 and 3rd class As 4.
NEXT WEEK
Pathe's super Production.
Count of Monte Cristo

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Saturday 17th Feb. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night)
MUKANAYAT.
Sunday 18th Feb. 1923 (3 p. m. Noon)
DRAUPADI.
Manager.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
MAHA NANDA
A Social photoplay
produced by
Hindoostan Film Co.
Under the
SUPERVISION OF MR. PHALKE
the famous artist of Krishna Janma.
SEE how the evolution of a concubine progresses.
A MAGNIFICENT, FLAWLESS PICTURE.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road Byculla
presents
THE SUPER-SERIAL SENSATION OF THE YEAR
The Mysterious Pearl
featuring
Ben Wilson and NEVA GERBER. A serial of Suspense and Thrills with a story the public craves for.
FIRST THREE EPISODES.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"LOVE WATCHES"
featuring
CORINNE GRIFFITH.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
presents
THE COMPTON COUTT'S COMEDY CO.
IN
"SECRETS"
Booking at Rose and Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A drama of a lover's faith, a mother's trust and a father's suspicion.
THE SIN OF MARTHA QUEED.

EMPRESS THEATRE
Direction MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ELLA HALL
in 15 Smashing Episodes.
THIS WEEK
THE FIRST THREE EPISODES.
AND BY SPECIAL REQUEST
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN HIS LATEST COMEDY
"THE IDLE CLASS."

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
NEW PLAY OF 3 HOURS
Turungachya. Darat
(On the Threshold of Jail)
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
on
SATURDAY the 17th Feb. 1923 at 9 p. m. Sharp (S.T.) and
SUNDAY the 18th Feb. 1923 at 3 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

FEWER NEW SHIPS LAST YEAR.

GERMAN OUTPUT RAISED.

HEAVY AMERICAN DECREASE.

The Annual Summary of the Mercantile Shipbuilding of the World issued by Lloyd's Register shows that last year there were launched 852 vessels of 2,467,084 tons gross. Of this total, 1,031,081 tons, representing nearly 42 per cent., were launched in Great Britain and Ireland.

The outputs of the other principal shipbuilding countries were as follows:—

	Tons.
Germany	575,264
France	184,509
Holland	163,132
United States	119,138
Italy	101,177
Japan	83,419

The reduction in the total output as compared with 1921 was about 1,874,000 tons, and was spread over every country, with the exception of Germany, which ranked, it will be seen, as the country with the second largest shipbuilding output. In the United Kingdom the tonnage launched was about 507,000 tons less than that of 1921. In the United States the decrease amounted to as much as 887,000 tons, and in Japan to 144,000 tons.

As compared with the "record" year, 1919, when 7,145,000 tons were launched throughout the world, the present totals show the great decrease of 4,677,000 tons. In Great Britain and Ireland 268,000 tons were launched last year for owners residing abroad, Dutch firms being the best customers with 97,600 tons.

The vessels launched throughout the world last year included 153 vessels of over 6,000 tons each, of which twenty-seven were of over 10,000 tons each. In Great Britain and Ireland there were launched six vessels of more than 15,000 tons each, the largest being the Cunarder Franconia, under construction on the Clyde. The largest vessels launched abroad were the Columbus, of 35,000 tons, launched at Danzig, and one of about 20,000 tons at Hamburg.

During the year 104 vessels, of about 776,000 tons, were launched which are to be fitted with steam turbines, and the tonnage of new vessels which will be propelled by the means of internal combustion engines amounts to about 219,000 tons.

The quarterly returns issued by Lloyd's Register show that at the opening of last year 4,457,000 tons were under construction throughout the world. These figures, however, do not include the tonnage being built in Germany, since the totals for that country were not then available.

During 1922 a steady decrease took place quarter by quarter, and at the end of the year the tonnage under construction in the world amounted to 2,954,000 tons; but as this latter figure included the tonnage being built in Germany and at Danzig—464,000 tons—it will be seen that the total reduction during the year for the other countries amounts to nearly 2,000,000 tons, of which 1,172,000 tons represented the decrease in Great Britain and Ireland. But the Register points out that even this great reduction does not indicate the actual position of the shipbuilding industry, in view of the fact that the total figures for the world include a considerable amount, 564,000 tons, of tonnage on which all work is suspended. The only consideration which, it is suggested, tends to brighten to some extent the outlook for the immediate future is that orders for new ships have recently increased in Great Britain and Ireland, but this sign of improvement, however temporary it may be, does not yet apply to shipbuilding yards abroad as so far most of the berths in those yards remain vacant when the vessels are completed.

In this connexion attention is called to the great increase in the tonnage launched during the four years 1918-1921, as compared with pre-war periods. It is stated that during the nine years 1905-1913, 22¾ million tons were added to the world's merchant navies by new construction, whereas during the nine years 1914-22 the total addition has amounted to nearly 34,000,000 tons.

NATURE'S RAREST HERBS.

IMPART WONDERFUL HEALING AND CURATIVE VIRTUE TO ZAM-BUK.

INDIA'S GREATEST SKIN CURE.

Only in her rich storehouse of medicinal herbs does Nature provide the ideal healing substances in response to the instinct of man to rub his hurts. The right thing is NOT to be found in fatty mineral ointments and other artificial counterparts of the laboratory.

It needed years of costly scientific research before that precious healing substance ZAM-BUK—was perfected and offered to the public. The rare and costly herbs used in the preparation of ZAM-BUK are gathered together from many different parts of the world. Extracts are then taken from these herbs and these are refined and united by skilled chemists, in correct proportions only ascertained by long experience. The final result is a skin balm unique in character and far-reaching in effect.

Zam-Buk differs from all ordinary skin dressings. It is Nature's own product and not an artificial substitute. It contains neither repulsive Animal Fats nor crude Minerals to choke up the pores. Zam-Buk is so pure, so highly refined and so penetrative, that its healing and purifying action extends into tissues far below the surface skin where so often lie the roots of disease. Zam-Buk gives speedy proof of its wonderful power in Ulcers, Eczema, Delhi Sores, Heat Rash and swelling, Ringworm, Sore Feet, bad legs, piles, poisoned wounds, festering sores boils, Abscesses, and sores of all sorts. It is the unequalled healer for Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds and other injuries. Obtainable of all chemists, bazaars and medicine vendors at Re 1 per box or Rs. 2-4 (large family size.) Be sure and get Zam-Buk. Refuse Worthless Substitutes.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Futures at New York	Mar.	—	27.98+05
	May	—	28 26+01
	July	—	27.71+05
	Oct.	—	25.25—03

New York, Feb. 13.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	—	15.45+05
	May	—	15.29+01
	July	—	15.03+03
	Oct.	—	13.79+06

London, Feb. 13.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 13/32 Quiet.
Bar Gold £ 4-8 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 30 3/4. Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

February, 14.

The New York market was closed on Monday the 12th instant. It opened steady yesterday with 5 points up on good spot demand but later declined on selling by Wall St. Liverpool has been reported 26 points higher than closing rates of the 9th instant. The American market is steady and trade and general outlook somewhat better. Messrs Vesugar and Umrigar's New York friends Messrs. A Nordeu & Co. cable under yesterday's date as under:—

"Think speculative short interest
"becoming over extending."

Our forward market remains steady and we still take bullish views of the market in the long run, and are of the opinion to take advantage of temporary weagness by making purchases, which, we believe, will prove profitable in the long run.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 528/-. On selling by one Japanese House the prices eased to Rs. 527/- Marwari Jobbers were buyers at this level and the values improved to Rs. 529/- and after a meagre fluctuation the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 528/-. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 527/-. The market was narrow to-day and the volume of business passing was very small. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 527/- and advanced to Rs. 531/- on buying by cutcha candy brokers, and closed at Rs. 531/-

Fine M.G Oomra March opened at Rs. 471½ and advanced to Rs. 473/- Selling by Offices caused a decline and the market touched Rs. 471/- which rate was quoted at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 388/9 and May Rs. 394/5 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday. On Monday the market was dull and inquiry was nominal.

Messrs. Bruel & Co., Home Street have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson dated 13th instant (4-35 p.m.) as under:—

"Market steady but adopting
"waiting attitude. Trdae conditiins.
"rather better and think general
"prospects favour higher prices."

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Liverpool due to open to-day about un changed to 2 points lower.

We have received the followig cable from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 13th instant.

Lack of selling power, Manchester reports read better, trade fixing call sales. Liverpool market declined on disappointing New York market. New York, Wall St., selling and some hedge selling absorbed by Commission and spothouses."

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6. P. M.)

Bombay, Feb. 14.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May	—	531
F. G. Bengal	March	—	390
F. G. Bengal	May	—	396
Fine Oomra	March	—	474

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

			Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May	—	528
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March	—	388
F. G. Bengal	May	—	396
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June	—	530

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	425	410	390	375
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	500	485	470	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	530	515	500	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	515	500	485	—

RECEIPTS.

The follwing are the receipts of Cotton produces etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th Feb. 1923

Cotton	20,069	Bales
Wheat	10,547	Qrs.
Linseed	7,892	"
Rapeseed	3,677	"
Gingellyseed	9,483	"
Poppyseed	409	"
Groundnuts	12,338	"
Castorseed	583	"
Rice	4,852	"
Myrabollams	796	"
Cottonseed	11,627	"
Mowraseed	215	"
Gram	3,524	"
Jowar	341	"
Masur	283	"
Barley	1,036	"
Bajra	8,413	"
Coal	6338	Tons

2 Days Total

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

	Year, 1922-23	Year, 1921-21	Difference,
Receipts for the bi-week from 9th Feb. to 12th Feb. 1923.	81,973	56,998	+24,475
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 12th Feb. 1923	16,61,070	17,63,116	—82,946
Shipments for the bi-week from 9th Feb to 12th Feb. 1923.			
Europe	31,495	18,926	+12,569
China, Japan and Coast Ports	51,058	6,421	+44,637
Total	82,553	25'347	+57,206
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 12th Feb. 1923.			
Europe	399,737	285,674	+113,863
China	104,566	91,079	+13,487
Japan	735,542	699,053	+37,489
Coast Ports	16,374	11,284	+25,020
Total	1,256,112	1,086,260	+169 859
Afloat th harbour Europe	4,126	2,795	+1,331
China, Japan and Coast Ports	77,646	48,849	+28,797

*Including 2429 bales for U. S. America.

(a) Since the measurement of cotton destined for Japan has been partially discontinued, it is not possible to give the figures from the measurer's returns. The figures given above are therefore taken from the Export Shipping Bills and are consequently gross figures i.e. shut-out and shirt shipped bales have not been deducted.

QUOTATIONS' OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSN.

Bombay Feb. 11th.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phoenix	1 9 6
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	—
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 10 0
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Kohinoor per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40:	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 7 6
Salita—	
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13 12 0
Dhooties:—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties:— 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece	7 0 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	—

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Bars Gold ready Rs. 24-11-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 24-9-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24-8-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 79-4-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 77-13-0.
Bars 2nd settlement Rs. 77-10-9.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 5/16.
On London Bank's selling D.D. 1/4 11/32.
Bank's selling T.T. 1/4 5/16.
Bank's selling D.D. 1/4 11/32.
Bank's buying 3M/st D.A. 1/4 9/16.
Bank's buying T.T. 1/4 13/32.
Bank's buying D.D. 1/4 7/16
Tone of Exchange:—Steady but dull.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D.D. Frcs. 511
Bank's buying 3M/st D.A. Frcs. 551
Bank's buying D.D. Frcs. 541
On Japan.—
Bank's selling T.T. Rs. 152½
Bank's buying 60D/st D.P. Rs. 146½
On Hongkong Bank's Selling D.D. Rs. 166.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 233.
On Singapore Bank's Selling D.D. Rs. 173.
On New York Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 315.
London Gold ready sh. 88-1.
London Silver ready d. 30-12
London Silver forward d. 30-9
Tone of Silver Dull, small business, China sold, London speculators buying to cover sales.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange sh. 4.68-7/16.
French Exchange Frcs. 76.40.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 24.90.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 86.50.
Italian Exchange Frcs. 86.50.
Italian Exchange Liras. 97.40.
German Exchange Marks. 1,20,000.
3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 99/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 99/10.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 100/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 105/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 94/8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 94/8
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet.
The following are the closing rates of Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1310, India 94/12, Central 34/12, Tata Bank 14/8 and Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 230, Apollo 47/8, Birla Mills 60, By-Cotton 865, By-Dyeing 1315, Bradbury 815, Century 610, Central India 3110 Colaba Land 1850, Coorla 180, Crescent 385, Edward Sassoon 375, Elphinston 97/8, Fazulbhoy 1085, Gokak 180, Indian Bleaching 220, Indian Malwa 577/8, Jamshed Mfg 320, Kastoorchand 450, Khatao 382/8. Kohinoor 1842/8, Madhavrao Sed. 140, Madhowji 325, Mathurdas 500, M. Petit 3625. Meyer Sassoon 240, Morarji 5150, New Great 567/8, New City 520, Pabani 589, Pearls 815, Phoenix 770, Shapurji 197/8, Simplex 482/8, Swan 920, Swadeshi 3230, Tata Mill 815 and Vishnu Cotton 1980.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 365, B. Burma 440, B. Burma N. I. 132/8, Bt. Burma pet 7, B. Tramway 108/12, B. Flour 1350, B. Steam 145, Bundi Cement 23/8, Ind. Cement 185, Katni Ord. 182/8, Katni Defd. 900xd, New India 18, Shivrajpur 29/8 Tata Iren Ord. 50, Tata Iron Defd. 150, Tata Hydro 710 and Scindia Steam 9/4.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Feb. 14.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	570	—	—	575
Colaba	—	—	—	1850
Crescent	387-8	—	380	385
Kohinoor	1860	—	1825	1840
Nagpore Ordy.	3150	—	3085	3115
New Great	560	—	552-8	570
Pearl	825	—	802-8	815
Phoenix	—	—	—	770
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	845
Bombay Dyeing	1330	—	1302-8	1312-8
Sir Shapoorji	195	—	—	197-8
Simplex	482-8	—	475	485
Swan	—	—	—	900
Swadeshi	3250	—	3215	3230
Century	620	—	602-8	610
Alcock	—	—	—	365
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	185
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	180
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	940
Tata Steel Defd.	165	—	145	150
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	51-4
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	24-8
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	440
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	135
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	142-8
Bombay Electric Tramway.	106-4	108-12	—	107-8
Central India Mining	—	—	—	22-8
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	29-8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1923.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1/32
Bank Demand	1-4 5/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 9/16
Fee Demand	500
American Dollars	314
Honkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	233
Japan	152
Singapore	173

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	7 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50 0 0	7 1 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	52 0 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	74 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	72 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed Black	69 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	69 0 0	13 14 0
Mowraseed	7 4 0	7 8 0
Barley	32 0 0	—
Castorseed	58 0 0	11 12 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	37 8 0	5 2 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 6 0
Linseed May	12 10 0

MILL STORES.

Quotations:
Healds. 15/40 Rs. 1/14/0 per 800 eyes.
Reeds. Rs. 0/5/0 per 100 dents.
Cotton Bandings. Old. Rs. 1/1/0 per lb.
Tubular Banding. Rs. 1/15/0 per lb.
Picking Band. Hairy. Rs. 2/4/0 per lb.
Ring-Rabbeth 6" Varnished Rs. 12/- per gross.
Ring-Rebbeth 6" Enamelled Rs. 11/8/-
Conical Pirns. 5" Rs 6/-
Scubbings. Rs. [illegible]
Rovings Rs. 27/8/-

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Feb. 14th.

Name	Paid up amount	Face-Div. Value paid		Last Div.	Quotations to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	275/8
Alliance	100	100	Jan-Aug.	7%	120
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	7%	75
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1310
„ Contributary	122	„		10	320
India	50	100	Jan-July	7%	94/12
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7%	34/12
Tata Bank	22 1-2	75	„	as. 8	14/8
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£.5	Apr-Oct.	13/3	—
Eastern	£ 5	£.10	„		75
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 125	$ 125	„	£ 5	$ 118 1/2
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12 1/2	„	„	16%	£ 27 1/4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Prantij	500	500	Feb.-Oct.	11 1/2%		670
Amritsar Patty	100	100	„	6 1/4%		110
Central Provinces	100	100	„	8%		88
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	„	4 1/2%		52/12
Dond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%		65
Khulna Bhagirhat	100	100	„	4%		100
Larkhana	100	100	„	4%		74
Mandhra Bhoa	90	100	Feb-Aug.	4 7/9%		60
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5 per cent,		58
Sara Sirajguni	130	100	Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%		65
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%		70
Sindh Light	160	100	Jul-Jan.	8 1/2%		110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	„		600
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%		62

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	18	18	July	1/8		23/8
Bamankua	5	—	—	—		4
Central Mining	10	—	—	32 8%		23
Indian Cement	250	250	—	20%		185
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	„	20		182-8
„ Defd	40	40	„	184 10		900xd
Sivrajpur	10	10	„	4-2-4		29-8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance Alliance.	500	500	Apr-Oct.	250	2400
Cotton	100	100	„	40	230
Apollo	50	50	Feb.-Jan.	8	47/8
Birla Mills	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	8	60
By. Cotton	500	500	Sept-Dec.	100	855
By. Dysing	250	250	Mar-Apl.	72/8	1315
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	80	815
Bombay Industrial	100	100	„	18	75
Century	100	100	Apl-Sep.	40	610
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	200	3110
Colaba Land	700	700	March	90	1850
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	10	180
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	385
Currimbhoy	350	350	„	50	—
David	250	250	Apl.-Sept.	45	—
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apl.	80	980
E. D. Sassoon United	11/2	10	Sept.	as. 8	4
Edward Sassoon.	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	375
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	97/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	„	100	1085
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sept.	125	1850
Globe	100	100	„	30	150
Gokak	100	100	„	15	180
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	10	220
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	40	577/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	15	320
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	450
Khatao	100	100	Apl.-Nov.	23	382/8
Kilachand Mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan	as 12	12/8
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	72-8	1842/8
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apl-Oct.	250	4850
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	„	28	140
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	325
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov	35	550
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	250	3625
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	15	240
Morarji	1000	1000	Apl.-Nov	500	5150
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sept	35	567/8
New City	102	100	„	25	520
Pabani	250	250	„	50	589
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec	70	815
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug.	65	770
Premier	100	100	May	15	115
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug	15	157/8
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan	25	168
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug	15	100
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	20	197/8
Sholapur	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	14000a
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	15	482/8
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept	130	2010
Swan	250	250	Mar-Aug	70	920
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	3230
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct	60	815
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct	160	1980

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricy	188	100	„	5 %	85
Andhra Valley	1200	1000	„	5	660xd
By. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	„	5	108/12
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	26	710

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	122	„		50	365
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	„		10	440
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	„		4	132/8
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.		15	1230
Bt. Burma Pet	8	£.	Mar-Oct.	as 2.		7
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs.	41/2 p. c.		145
Kemp & Co.	200		July.		30	148
Marshs	200		July		28	62
New India Insur.	25	250	„	„		58
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April		36%	338
Phillips	48		July		10%	42
Port Canning	1000		Sept		5 p.c.	635
Scindia Steam	30	30	„	„		9
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	4 p.c.		80
Defd	20	20	Sept.	2½		450
N. Ord.	75	75	„	„		—
N. Def	400	400	„	„		—
Tata Oil	100	100	„	„		40

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown" which for very shame I could not apprise them of but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price I Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8 } excluding postal
Price 1 box Pills Rs. 1-8 } expenses, i.e., As. 6.

Price I full box containing I phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others nake a voluminous book in itself. Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR.

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V. P. P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE.

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation. It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIO PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI,
Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the Punjab.

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Moholla Pir Gillanian Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO:—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED PIR GILANIAN, 73, LAHORE.

"TWELVE O'CLOCK AND ALL'S WELL"

Thus cried out the village crier as he went about the town.

When you reach late hours of life, will you be able to cry out "ALL'S WELL"?

A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT with the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will guarantee safety and comfort for you in the late hours of your life.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Head Office:—
Central Bank Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COLOUR MARKET.

February, 14.

Quotations:
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 140/160 per cwt.
Congo Red. Rs. 2/12/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine. Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Delta Purpurine. Rs. 5/8/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals. Rs. 11/- per lb.
Victoria Blue. Rs. 7/- per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals. Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals. Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.

CHEMICALS.

Quotations:
Bicromate Potash. Rs. 56/57 per cwt.
Bicromate Soda. Rs. 45/- per cwt.
Magnetium Chloride. Rs. 4/8/0 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride. Rs. 32/- per cwt.
Brown Sugar Lead, [illegible] cwt.
Epsom Salt. Rs. 4/- [illegible]
Glauber Salt. Rs. 4/ [illegible]
Sodium Sulphide. Ge[illegible]
Farina Dutch. R. 1[illegible]
Sage Flour. Rs. 13[illegible]

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA TOURNAMENT.

RANGA RAO BEATS GONSALVEZ.

The annual Western India Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament began yesterday at the Queen's Road Courts. Tennis of late years has become increasingly popular and the Western India Tennis Tournament has come to be looked forward to as an important fixture by tennis players not only of this Presidency—but by players all over India. This year has proved no exception to the general rule and a record number of entries have been registered for the Gentlemen's Singles, Gentlemen's Doubles and Mixed Doubles. No less than forty-two competitors figure in the Gentlemen's Singles. These include U. D. Ranga Rao the veteran tennis player and holder of last year's title, R. D. England, N. B. Bhagwat J. A. D. Navroji and E. Annett. The infusion of new blood is not so much as is to be desired but the entry of Okamoto, the formidable Japanese prayer fresh from his victories at Calcutta will be hailed with delight by all tennis lovers. The Japanese element is not obtrusively large but old-stagers like Kwamamura and Fakuda still figure in this year's tournament. The search for fresh local talent is rendered a bit arduous by the comparative obscurity from which most of these new players emerge, but mention must be made of S. Desai who has earned quite an enviable reputation by his successes in the Sydenham College and Hindu Gymkhana Courts. Prince Shilrao Gaikwar of Baroda lends an air of distinction to the sufficiently representative gathering of entrnts for the Gentlemen's singles.

For Gentlemen's Doubles fifteen teams have entered. Last year's holders V. D. Ranga Rao and R. A. Wagle are still in formidable partnership and if all goes well the firm would do successful business this year also. Okamoto is in partnership with his compatriot Fakuda and might be said to constitute the greatest danger to the holders. The Parsi couple Dastur and Jeejeebhoy are in excellent trim and are bound to come up high in the Tournament. Among the Hindu entries the Bhagwats appear to be the most promising couple.

For the Mixed Doubles sixteen teams have entered. These, include J.A.D. Navroji and Lady Tata last year's winners. Mrs. Row has still R. A. Wagle as her partner and this couple is sure to make a determined bid for supremacy this time. Other interesting combinations are S. Okomoto and Mrs. Blunt, R. D. England and Miss Strangman and Syed Hassan and Miss Hyam. It is extremely risky to speculate on the ultimate result of a contest in which the contestants show such level merits.

YESTERDAY'S GAME.

As there are a great number of matches to be played in the various events the management are running through as many matches as possible in one day. As a result all the Queen's Road Courts and some of the Gymkhana Courts were in requisition for playing off yesterday's fixtures. Altogether there were fourteen matches billed for the day these included some of the major contestants such as Ranga Rao and Okomoto. The attendence in the galleries despite these attractions was not very large, but it is to be hoped as the tournament proceeds larger number s will turn up to see the matches. Prince Shilrao Gaikwar of Baroda who was to have played N. B. Bhagwat yesterday had his match postponed to 3 p.m. to-day.

The most interesting matches of the day were S. M. L. Bean versus J. A. D. Navroji, N. D. Ranga Rao versus Gonsalves and D. Jeejeebhoy versus J. A. Frost. The rest of the matches can be dismissed with brief notices. Okomoto found but little difficulty in beating S. G. Gore conceding but one game in two sets. The Japanese player had hardly to extend himself in the course of the game. Annett achieved a similar facile victory over C. W. A. P. Ward the score being identical 6—1, 6—0, Curiously enough Dr. H. R. Dastoor beat D. M. Mehta for the same score in two straight sets of 6—1, 6—0. Calvacoressi gave little trouble to Subba Rao the new player from Madras to whom he surrendered at discretion in two sets of 6—2, 6—2. A better performance was expected of Raja Iyer in his match with Pereira. Raja Iyer unaccountably crumbled up and his feeble returns met with but little mercy from Pereira who won in two sets of 6—3, 7—5. Syed Hassan another promising player had to bow down to fate and succumb in his first encounter to A. M. D. Pitt in two sets of 7—5, 6—1. Sanghani versus Shirgaoker and S. M. Mehta versus Khatau were the only contests which ran into three sets. In the latter Khatau won after a hard fight (6—3, 4—6, 6—3). Sanghani played well in the first and third sets but in the second Shirgaokar snatched the set from him mainly through the accuracy of his placings.

From the spectacular point of view Ranga Rao versus Gonsalves was the best match. Ranga Rao throughout played a very cool game, but Gonsalves was game to the end and many an exhilarating rally was witnessed in the course of the game. Ranga Rao generally however had the last word to say as rushing up to the set he would by a deft turn of the wrist put the ball at an awkward angle for his opponent and kill the weak return with unerring precision. The scores in this match were 6—3, 6—2. Nowroji versus S M L Bean was a prolonged duel in which the first set was bagged by Naoroji thanks mainly to the strength of his services. By the time the second set had progressed up to 3 all it was dark and play had to be stopped. In Frost versus Jeejeebhoy the latter was beaten at 6-3, 6—4.

RESULTS.

The following are the results of yesterday's matches:—

A. C. Pereira beat R. S. Raja Iyer 6—3, 7—5.

U. D. Ranga Rao beat G. Gonsalves 6—3, 6—2.

E. J. Bunbury beat N P Nowroji 7—5, 6—2.

D. M. Khatau beat S M Mehta 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

N. K. Sanghani beat A B Shirgaokar 6—3, 5—7, 6—1.

L. C. Parton beat Y. G. Allana 6—4, 6—0.

A. M D Pitt beat Syed Hassan 7—5, 6—1.

Dr. H R Dastoor beat D M Mehta 6—1, 6—0.

F. Annett beat C W H P Ward 6—1, 6—0.

K M. Subba Rao beat Calvacoressi 6—2, 6—2.

J A Frost beat D. Jeejeebhoy 6—3, 6—4.

S. Okamoto beat S G Gore 6—1, 6—0.

S. M. L. Bean versus J. A D Naoroji - Play stopped owing to want of light first set to Naoroji 2nd set 3-all.

A. L. Hosie versus D. D. Driver, A. L. Hosie walk over.

Prince Shilrao of Varoda versus N. B. Bhagwat—match postponed.

DRAWS.

The following are the draws for Gentlemen's Singles.

FIRST ROUND.

1. S. H. Mehta vs. D. M. Khatau. zzzz
2. S. M. L. Bean vs J A D Naoroji
3. B K Sanghani vs. A B Shirgaokar.
4. L. C. Parton vs. Y G Allana.
5. Syed Hassan vs. A M D Pitt.
6. Prince Shilrao of Baroda vs. N. B. Bhagwat.
7. D. M. Mehta vs. Dr. H R. Dastoor.
8. E. Annet vs. C W H P Ward.
9. S. Calvacoressi vs. K M Subba Rao
10. A. L. Hosie vs. D D Driver.

SECOND ROUND.

(A) M. M. Tomonaga vs. M. E. Nigel Jones.
(B) A. C. Pereira vs. R S Raja Iyer.
(C) U. D. Ranga Rao vs. G. Gonsalves.
(D) E. J. Bunbury vs. N P Nowroji.
(E) H. J G Pitt vs. P G Gollerker.
(F) S. Desai vs Winner of 1.
(G) Winner of 2. vs. Winner of 3.
(H) Winner of 4 vs. Winner of 5.
(I) Winner of 6 vs. Winner of 7.
(J) Winner of 8 vs. Winner of 9.
(K) Winner of 10 vs. R. D. England.
(L) J. Harvey vs. S Kamomura.
(M) D. Jijibhoy vs. J A Frost
(N) M. Fox vs. T W Brough.
(O) O. Kamamura vs. S N Sambamurti.
(P) S. Okamoto vs. S G Gore.

THIRD ROUND.

(1) Winner of A vs. Winner of B.
(2) Winner of C vs. Winner of D.
(3) Winner of E vs. Winner of F.
(4) Winner of G vs. Winner of H.
(5) Winner of I. vs. Winner of J.
(6) Winner of K vs. Winner of L.
(7) Winner of M vs. Winner of N.
(8) Winner of O. vs. Winner of P.

FOURTH ROUND.

(A) Winner of 1 versus Winner of 2.
(B) Winner of 3 versus Winner of 4.
(C) Winner of 5 versus Winner of 6.
(D) Winner of 7 versus Winner of S.

SEMI-FINAL.

(X) Winner of A versus Winner of B.
(Y) Winner of C versus Winner of D.

FINAL.

Winner of X versus Winner of Y.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

EXPENDITURE FOR A NEW MOTOR CAR.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday Dr. M. C. Javle presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that as the old Berliot motor car used by the Special Engineer, Development Works, had become unserviceable after over 11½ years' constant service, a new car of the same make was purchased from the French Motor Car Company for Rs. 12,000 plus the old car The price quoted was due to a very substantial allowance being made for the old car. The Commissioner now asked the sanction of the Committee to the expenditure.

In reply to enquiries the Commissioner stated the car was already purchased some time ago by Mr. Jackisson and was being used, as the Chief Accountant thought the Standing Committee's previous sanction was not necessary. A member then asked him why the matter was brought to the Committee in that case. The Commissioner said it was a mistake on the part of the Accountant and that the previous sanction was necessary. Some members asked the Commissioner why such a costly car was purchased when cheaper makes were available. The Commissioner said it was a good car. It was, also, suggested that the municipal officers should be paid a motor allowance as was done by Government and asked to keep their own cars. In the end the Commissioner having apologised for the mistake, the expenditure was sanctioned by the Commmittee.

The Committee also considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner referring to the contract. "Entered into with Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., for supplying and laying 72 inches and 57 inches steel mains in connection with the Tansa Complection Works. In the specification for the steel pipes, it was assumed that the 72 inches and 57 inches diameter steel pipes could be made to follow curves upto 5 degree deviation from the straight without the use of special bends, by pulling round the pipe after riveting in the field and using slightly larger rivet holes where such bends occur, as was done in the case of the 48 inches Vehar main, and that curves upto 5 degree deviation would therefore not have to be specially provided for. From the experiments made in England with the pipes, it is found that it is impracticable to do this owing to the extreme rigidity of the pipe. and that polygonal plates to form bends will have to be cut to enable the pipes to follow the curves where they occur. Under these circumstances the contractor requests payment for all bends of whatever deviation and not merely for those of 5 degree deviation and above, included under items 8 and 6 of Sections II and III of their Schedule respectively. The extra cost involved will amount to about Rs. 1,68,000 for an estimated length of 1,200 feet of bends thereby affected at an average cost of Rs. 140 per foot, and I accordingly request the sanction of the Standing Committee."

As is was thought that the original contract for the supply of pipes included the bends, the Committee thinking this request was a variation in the contract, referred the matter to the Solicior for their opinion.

THE GANDHI WEEK.

CHARKA AT REDUCED PRICE.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to give a Charkha and a set of silvers for only Rs. 2-4-0 till the 15th of March, Mahatma Gandhi's Incarceration Day, and can be had at (1) the Rastriya Sudh Swadeshi Bhandar, Sandhurst Road,(2) Mr Govindji Vasanji, Confectioner at Grant Road and Cheera Bazar (3) the "Bombay Samachar" Press, Frere Road, Fort, or on writing a postcard to any of the above places with full address it will be sent at the writers' place.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A NEW PLAY.

"Secrets" the new romantic drama now running with enormous success at the Comedy Theatre London, received a very hearty welcome when it was produced for the first time in India by the Compton Coutts Co, at the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday night.

The prologue depicts a dressing room in Sir John Carlton's town house. Sir John lies dangerously ill, it is the turning point between life and death. With the doctor, in the sick room, is Lady Carlton, ever vigilant to attend to the patients slightest wish. The strain is telling on her and she is persuaded to take a little rest in the dressing room but she insists on the bedroom door being left ajar in case Sir John calls for her.

Her Ladyship dozes and dreams. Her whole life passes in a vivid panorama before her She is taken back to her girlhood days in 1865, when she incurred the undying wrath and hostility of her parents for daring to have a love affair with John Carlton, an ambitious young clerk in her fathers office. The young couple elope to Wyoming, and, after a few years of unceasing toil and and drudgery, the resourceful John becomes a power in the district. He is largely instrumental in capturing and lynching a notorious cattle thief. The remainder of the gang seek revenge and raid the shack. Mary courageously stands by her husband and takes an active part in repelling the invaders until a bullet smashes her arm when she swoons.

A period of twenty years elapses, Carlton has made good, won a fortune and returned to England to spend his remaining days. He has received a knighthood. Now comes the great climax in his life. He has strayed from the path of virtue. He has "secrets", Mrs. Eustace Mainwaring is one of them. Mrs. Mainwaring is threatened with divorce a scene but she is disposed of with quiet dignity by Lady Carlton who is aware of all and she calls at the Carlton's house to make her husbands shortcomings. Then John tells his supposed secrets and confesses his various intrigues, but love conquers all the erring husband discovers that he still dearly desires his wife while she remains ever faithful to "her John."

Suddenly Lady Carlton awakes. The doctor informs her that Sir John has turned the corner towards recovery, and faintly we hear the voice of the invalid calling "Mary, Mary, I want you." The play is full of interest, well acted and well staged. the costumes and general atmosphere reminding us of the period usually associated with our grand parents. John and Mary Carlton are the leading figures, and al praise is due to Miss Nigel Lewis in the exacting role of "Mary." As the winsome wayward girl of sixteen, as the brave hardworking wife in the Dyoming shack and as the frail, gentle, patient Lady Carlton, she was excellent throughout. Mr. Fred Burtwell as "John Carlton" also had an arduous part which he carried through with every success. his dramatic confession to Lady Carlton being one of the incidents of the evening. Mr. Compton Coutts was the smug, pompous father of Mary, completely dominated by his austere, priggish, narrow but strong-minded wife, which part was splendidly portrayed by Miss Constance Medwyn. Menrion must also be made of Miss Billie Sinclair as "Elizabeth Channing" Mary's maiden aunt, a kindly old lady, the ever-ready friend and confidante of the younger people. The majority of the company took part in the play which will, we think become as popular in the East as in London where it has already been seen twice by Their Majesties The King and Queen.

CONGRESS LEADERS' TOUR IN MAHARASHTRA.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Working Committee at Bombay the following members of the Working Committee will tour in Maharashtra from 23rd to 28th February inclusive.

(1) Shriyut Raja Gopalachar; (2) Babu Rajendra Prasad. (3) Moulana Mozam Ali and (4) Shriyut Gangadharrao Deshpande.

The programme will be as follows:—

Date	Place	Arr.	Departure
23-2-1923	Satara	6 a.m.	9 a.m.
23-2-1923	Poona	1 p.m.	
24-2-1923	Sholapur	8 a.m.	
25-2-1923	Baramati	3 p.m.	6 p.m.
25-2-1923	Nagar	9 p.m.	
26-2-1923	Yeole	4 p.m.	
27-2-1923	Dhulia	8 a.m.	
28-2-1923	Jalgaon	3 p.m.	
29-2-1923	Bhusaval	6 a.m.	8 a.m.

BANK OF INDIA.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India was held on Wednesday at 3 p.m. at the registered office of the Bank, Oriental Buildings, Sir Sassoon David presiding.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the thirty third report of the Directors and the balance sheet of profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December 1922 which has already been published in these columns said:

"With one exception, our business has progressed satisfactorily and our profits have been maintained. The demand for money last cold weather was good, and the Bank's funds were well employed; during the rains we experienced the usual slack demand but in December there was a considerable improvement in trade in general and in the expert trade in particular, causing a rapid rise in the official Bank Rate.

Our working capital is practically the same as it was a year ago, notwithstanding the great success of the Government of India Loan which absorbed nearly 50 crores of investors' money. It is becoming increasingly difficult to attract yearly fixed deposits at reasonable rates when Government place on the market bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum free of Income Tax.

The Balance Sheet discloses a very sound Banking position; you will observe that the Bank's cash amounts to Rs. 185 lakhs while investments include Government securities worth to-day 2 crores of rupees.

THE MOMBASA VENTURE.

The report in your hands explains the reduction in the dividend. The Bank's business at Mombasa has moreover caused my colleagues and myself some anxiety and has greatly added to our work.

Our Agent there made the Bank responsible for considerable sums of money in connection with one of the principal Indian traders in East Africa—he not only acted in direct contravention to the orders issued from time to time by the Board and the Manager, but he concealed the fact as long as it was possible to do so.

Immediately we had reason to suspect that matters were not satisfactory, we instructed the Bank's auditors to proceed to Mombasa and to conduct an investigation. I am glad to say that several additional securities were obtained by them and our position generally was considerably strengthened.

The increase under the heading "Directors and Auditors Fees" disclosed in the Balance Sheet, is acounted for by the Auditors work in Mombasa.

The East African Merchant to whom I have alluded is continuing his business, and if trade and political affairs in East Africa return to normal conditions, it is not improbable that he will be able to tide over his difficulties.

Our Mombasa business is now being conducted by our Chief Accountant in consultation with the Board and the Auditors—our late agent there has, of course, been suspended, and is now in Bombay. We have consulted Counsel in East Africa, and are in consultation with the Bank's solicitors here, so that I cannot state definitely yet what action we shall decide to take in his case.

The serious collapse in the financial situation of East Africa has caused wide-spread distress, and the Bank of India is not the only Bank affected. I am further given to understand that many large trading firms in that country have suffered more seriously than ourselves."

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. B. D. Shamadasni raised a point of order that the Director's Report was illegal and ultra vires. The chairman ruled out of order the first point and in regard to the second asked the sense of the meeting whether to go on with the proceedings or not.

After some further discussion, the report was however adopted, only four dissenting including Mr. Shamdasni.

A dividend of seven per cent making it ten and a half per cent for the year was declared and Messrs. D. S. Shellim and Ambalal Sarabhai were re-elected directors. Mr. Shamdasni dissented throughout the proceedings on a point of law.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

POIGNANT SITUATION.

CALL FOR GREATER AND SUSTAINED SACRIFICE.

Under the auspices of the Mulshi Petha Satyagraha Sahayak Mandal, a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Wednesday night, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

Mrs. Naidu said she had presided over a similar meeting about a year ago, but after a long drawn struggle of real sacrifice, of real courage and martyrdom, they had met there again, but the audience was small. Did it show, as G. K Gokhalay had said, that Indians were not yet capable of sustained enthusiasm, of sustained sacrifice and work? She thought not. But the diminished audience was due more to want of proper and timely notice,

SATYAGRAHA VICTIMS CONGRATULATED.

Mr. Dastane said the issue before them was one of saving the Mavlas from utter ruin, and he thought Indians had not properly done their duty in this regard. Had it not been for the sacrifices the workers had made in the beginning the Mulshi Satyagraha movement would not have continued up to this time. He thought that the Satyagraha they had begun would surely succeed in the end, and that Tatas would fail in their object. He moved a resolution congratulating Mr. Bhuskute for his Satyagraha with his wife and his tireless efforts towards that end, and on the sentence of 18 months recently given him, also Messrs. Parchure, Sham Shastre and others, who had also performed Satyagraha with their wives, including Mr. Tapidas Sanghvi, etc.

PRESTIGE OF TATAS DIMINISHED CONSIDERABLY.

Mr. Dastane said it was not a fact that all the Mavlas had got their money from Tatas; so far only 1206 out of 2406 men had accepted payment. Most of the men were in great financial difficulty, as the money lenders had refused to give the Mavlas any money during the last two years, owing to the uncertainty of their position. Out of these 1206 all were not Mavlas; they belonged to different communities. The Satyagraha they had performed had very much deminished the prestige of the Company, and the signs of it they would find everywhere. They must continue the Satyagraha with the greatest energy and by the end of April at least 400 to 500 men should go to jail. Up to this time some 200 men had gone to jail and the position was so poignant that even the wives of the Satyagrahis could not remain in their homes and had accompanied their husbands to prison. Mr. Bhuskute had gone to prison at great sacrifice, for he had left behind him a family without any resources. It was a matter of great regret that the so-called leaders of Maharashtra had remained away from the movement, but the Satyagrahis had their own duty to perform, and they should perform that duty without fear. Some of those leaders had said that unless each one of them went to prison at least once they should not even look at them. But now those words had been forgotten. Unless more men sacrificed he did not think they would have done enough for their country.

Mr. Nimbker seconded.

Mrs. Naidu in putting the resolution to vote said that they must realise their full responsibility when they raised their hands, and they must be ready to follow the examples of the great Satyagrahis who had made such sacrifices for the vindication of that principle.

The resolution was then passed.

Dr. Savarker and others then spoke.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

Mr. A. R. King Coroner, concluded inquest on Wednesday touching the death of a male Hindu (20) whose dead body was found by a labourer at Dharani while digging at the Improvent Trust Works on the 24th ultimo. The body which had extensive burns remained unidentified yet.

The jury returned a verdict of death from burns resulting from the deceased's clothes having been on fire but there was no evidence to show how that had occurred.

REPORTED THEFTS.

On Monday night the godown of Messrs. Cox Shipping Company situate at Thomas Street was broken into and apparels valued at Rs. 1500 stolen.

Abdul Sakur Abdul Latif, a cloth merchant of Lohar Street, reports to the police that his shop was broken into on Monday night and cloth valued at Rs. 1,489 stolen.

CAUSE LIST.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal

LONG CAUSE.

1440-21—Payne and Co., Nourozally Hirji v Khalid Samsuddin Anwari and another, Rustomji and G.

SHORT CAUSES.

2839-22—Vachha and Co., Jasraj Favaji v Akubai widow and others, Judah and S.

4467-22—Captain and V., Reynolds and Gibson v Jehangir Nowroji Gamadia Vachha and Co.

4752-22—Vachha and Co., Mahomed Umer Abdul Rasul v The Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Matubhai J and M.

2993-22—Manubhai and Co, Dawlatram Manoharlal v Chunilal Rudmal, Dubash and Co.

2315-22—Vachha and Co., Ambalal Nareidas v Panachand Kasturchand and another, N C Dalal and Co.

4832-22—Kanga and S, Roshandas Radhakison v Shivdayal Tarabhagat and others, Jhavery and Co.

5148-22—Captain and V, Valamji Hirji v The Associated Industries Ltd., Mulla and M.

3327-22—Vachha and Co., Ramchandra Hajarimal v Abdul Ajiji Hussein, M B Chothia.

305-20—N C Dalal and Co., M H Madden and Co v Hassonali Jimabhai Thanawala, Smetham B and L.

3569-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Sale Mahomed Umar Dossal v Shaw Wallace and Co, Little and Co.

3570-20—N C Dalal and Co, Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant v Ramchandra Narsingrao Kadam and anr, Shamrao M and H.

3721-20—Shamrao M and H, Atmaram Tunaji v Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, N C Dalal and Co.

3572-20—Mulla and M, B K Palia v Messrs. Skippers and Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

1694-22—Vachha and Co Devidas Purshotam and Co. v Tribhovandas Devidas Madhowji and Co.

2851-20—Edgelow G W and Co., Ankurapa Chenviah v Girdharidas Radhakison Malvi M R and Co.

2135-20—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v J M Manilal and Co, Purnanand and Clubwalla.

3572-20—Motichand and D, Malsi Kanji v Bhanabhai Bhagwandas, N C Dalal and Co.

3574-20—Mantri and Co., Rahimtulla Dada v Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Captain and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

4092-22—Merwanji K and Co. Devidas Madhowji and others v Vadia Shantilal Gulabrai, Purshotamrai and Co.

152-22—Edgelow G W and Co., The Universal Trading Co. Ltd. v W M Roberts, Captain and V.

193-22—Edgelow G W and Co., The Universal Trading Co. Ltd. v Mrs. Rennard and another, Captain and V.

3130-23—Merwanji K and Co., Mahomed Cassum Murad and another v Marwadi Aidavji Sajiji and others, Dabholker and Co., Jehangir and S.

5265-22—Amarchand and M, M R Ved and Co, v Manishanker Mayashanker Thakore, Mulla and M.

5199-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Desai and Kobayashi v Cowasji Jamshetji Manecji Kapadia, N C Dalal and Co.

3476-22—Kanga and C, Shivji Ratansey, Haji Esmail Haroon, Amin and D.

2013-23—Mulla and M, Maganlal Panhadas v Ranchordas Purshotam and Co, Craigie B and C.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

2677-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, PestonjiEdulji Dalal v Ardeshir Khodabux Irani others, Mulla and M, Shroff and L.

4349-22—Shamrao M and H, Zaveri Jindamu Hyderabadwalla and anr v Gulamali Mahomed Hussein and ors, Tyabji and Co.

4690-22—Kanga and S, Ismailbhai Mahomed bhai Banatwalla and anr v Haji Suleman G Mithwani, Smetham B and L.

4882-22—Dallas and Co, Joao Mariano De Almeida v Thomas D'Silva.

5121-22—Andrade and C, Elizabeth Knight widow and anr v Anne Quetta Rodrigues and anr, Mulla and M.

5229-22—Madhowji and Co, Hathimbhai Gulam Hussein v Padamsey Narsibhai.

5770-22—Mehta L and Co, Varjiwandas Hirji and Co v Govindji Ratanji, Daphtar F and D.

5823-23—Mantri and Co Janardhan Anant Dhuru v Pandurang Jagannath Mule.

19-23—Mulji Th and Co, Abdoolally Shamsuddin v Mahasukh Chandula and Co.

2720-22—Motichand and D, Mithanlal Bisansarup v Ladu Gopal, Manilal and K.

1856-22—Madhowji and Co., Ramdas Bhoja v Madhavji Hariram, N C Dalal Co.

5147-22—Payne and Co, Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani and ors Bayonet Washing and Dysing Co and ors, Little and Co, Suktanker and Co.

353-23—Jamshetji R and D. Esufally Ebrahimji Banukwalla, Tailor Nagji Gopal and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

4327-22—Raghvava N and Co., Kasimali Vallad Mohomedali v Fakira Vallad Abdeali and another, Parelkar M and C.

2669-22—Edgelow G W and Co., Hussanally Sulemanji v Kaikhusroo Temulji Mody, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday before Mr. G.R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bird charged Dhondu Ramachandra with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of two sums of Rs. 106 and Rs. 25.

The prosecution case was that the accused was a clerk in the employ of Mr. Jacob Isaac Aptekar, Pleader High Court. He was given by his master the two sums on the 18th and 16th ultimo to be paid in the Small Causes Court on behalf of his clients which the accused misappropriated.

The accused pleaded guilty and as he had made good the whole amount the Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75, in default to suffer hard labour for period of six weeks.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency presided at a meeting of the Red Cross Finance Committee at the Secretariat on Wednesday evening.

Mis K. Acland has arrived at Government House, on Wednesday.

Major A S Pilcher, Captain J A. Aizlewood Mr. J. F. Sanderson and Mr. G. L. Hastings left Government House, on Wednesday.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association Ext. General Meeting, the Exchange Hall, Dalal Street, 3-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

General meeting of the B. B. R. A. Society, H. E. the Governor to preside, 6-30 p.m.
S S "Caledonia" with the outward mails of the 1st instant expected to arrive at 9 a.m.
Nomination Day for Fellows' Election to the Corporation.
Prof. D. D. Kapadia's lecture on "The "Starry Heavens," Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.
Dr. R. P. Paranjype's lecture on primary education, at the resident of Mrs. Hayward Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, 5-30 p.m.
Rajpipla Polo Cup Handicap Tournament, Willingdon Sports Club, Finals, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

S S "Khyber" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: 5th Day.
The Shilotri Bank, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.
Bombay Students' Brotherhood public lecture on "History of Mediaeval Hindu India: 2nd Part" by Mr. C. V. Vaidya, in the hall of the Brotherhood Sandhurst Road, the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, Kt., to preside.

SUNDAY, Feb. 18.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, 9-30 p.m. (Place to be announced later).

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the Congress Office.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Writers' Association, Mr. Fram Cawasji Batliwala will deliver a lectre on "Child and language" at the K. R. Cama Institute (Ravelin Street opp. Excelsior Theatre) tomorrow (Thrsday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) All are cordially invited to attend.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH, NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A lecture will be delivered on Primary Education by the Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjype Minister of Education to-morrow (Friday,) 5-30 p.m. at the residence of Mrs. Hayward, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. C. V. Vaidya, will deliver a public lecture on "History of Madiaeval Hindu India, 2nd Part" at the Headquarters Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, on next Saturday 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah will preside.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

GANDHI DAY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday the 18th instant at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs Lalji Sarma, Cahanji Photographer, Morarji Varma, P. R. Lele, Govindji Vasanji Warokar and Bharucha will speak on the Gandhi Day, when our "Depressed" countrymen are specially invited to attend.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

A whole day social gathering and a picnic of the members and sympathisers of the Theosophical Society will be held on Sunday next at Parsik near Thana, where an international dinner will be served in the afternoon for which tickets can be had from the Theosophical Society 72 Apollo Street, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra s. s. "Nirpura" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 16th instant instead of on Wednesday the 14th as previously notified.

WEST MATUNGA MAHIM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

For the convenience of the general public the above Committee has arranged to open a new Khadi shop in Room No. 93, Elavia Building, Matunga Road, (in the hall of Mr. Jamnadas Eurenza.) The shop will be kept open during the whole of the day. Arrangements have been made to keep different varities of Khadi as well as cheap Khadi.

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYALAYA.

The dates of the examinations to be held by the National Medical College, Bombay, are fixed as folllowing:—

4th April and succeeding days:—First Examination for degree in Medicine. Subjects:—Chemistry, Physics, Biology and German or French.

11th April, 1923.— First part of the 2nd Examination for degree in Medicine. Subject—Organic Chemistry.

12th April 1923.—2nd part of the 2nd Examination for degree in Medicine. Subject German or French.

SUNDER DASS MEMORIAL PRIZE ESSAY.

The first prize of Rs. 20 goes to Mr. C. R. Menon, Student of II year class in Maharaja's College Trivandrum; the second of Rs. 10 to Mr. Venkatappiah Student of I year class in P. R. College Cocanada. Results of smaller prizes are being communicated to all the essay-writers. All the Essay writers excepting one have been given prizes.

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY.

As the number of essays received this time was very small, due perhaps to short notice, the second Sunder Dass prize essay on "The Industries of my own town or district" is thrown open to all students as well as to the general public. The highest prize will be a type-writer. Conditions and suggestions are being printed and may be had on receipt of a reply post card from the Capital Industrial Bureau.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

Health of Bombay during the 6th week of 1923 the week ending 10th February 1923:—The total mortality 685 was 73 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 29.19. The figures compare favourably with those of the 6th week of 1922 when the mortality was 834 and the death rate 36.88 and with those of the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1918-1922) when the average mortality was 1,388 and death-rate 67.90.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 4 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 265 as against 2 and 281 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was recived during the week. Of the total deaths 127 were among infants under one year of age; 29 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera caused two attacks (both being imported cases) and two deaths. Small-pox caused 17 attacks (inclding one imported case) and 6 deaths. Plague caused 16 attacks and 15 deaths.

FLOORING-WAL-CEILING AND ROOFING MATERIALS.

MARBLE WHITE AND COLOURED OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Flooring French, Italian, Continental and English to suit every pocket. Ceiling, partitions and roofs of whether sheds can be prepared without an apparent joints as hard as iron. The same stand all weather are fire proof and worm proof.

Apply for further particulars and prices.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.

MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS.

Dealing in all the above lines.

20A, Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay No. 1.

Telephone No. 2509.

SPECIAL REDUCTION

WAGNER ELECTRIC

A. C. & D. C Motors and Dynamos, Rectifiers, Freezers and Coffee-Grinders

356 WORKING IN INDIA.

Sole Agents and Distributor for India.

BABAN GOKHALE.

Opera House, Terminus, Girgaum.

WAGNERELEC, Bombay, Phone 4545.

SAVE YOUR

Income-Tax

AND

Super-Tax

By facilities under the New Act.

Can pay Income Tax on partners' individual income at a very low rate instead of at a higher rate on the total (combined) income of the firm.

ACTUAL RESULT

IN MANY CASES,

SAVING OF TWO-THIRDS

Consult immediately before

YOU RETURN YOUR INCOME

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

30, Hanuman Building,

Hemji Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2500.

INSURE AGAINST

FIRE
MARINE
MOTOR CAR
BURGLARY
ACCIDENT
SICKNESS &
ALL OTHER RISKS

WITH

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in India)

CHAIRMAN

SIR DORAB J. TATA KT.

HEAD OFFICE:

5, WALLACE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

The . . . . .
Realisation . . .
of Your . . .
Goods . . . . .

deserves SPECIAL ATTENTION at the present time—a bad auctioneer injures the market of the goods entrusted to him—submits to low prices and sale has to be stopped until an unforeseen enquiry shoots out. The remedy is simple.

ENGAGE

MEHTA & CO.,

OF

25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

exclusively for all your business. This firm is specially noted for placing your goods into the hands of the last buyer, thus dispensing with intermediary profits Its influence in all the markets is vast and extensive. It is patronised by a substantial clientele in every line to ensure securing the most satisfactory prices for you.

PROMPT ACCOUNTS

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

PURCHASE ONE OF OUR

Silver Lever Wrist Watches

for Rs. 20/-only

Open Face, Hunter, 1/2 Hunter &c.

Finest value ever offered. Guaranteed two years.

Jewellers Ltd.

Waterloo Mansions, Fort, Bombay.

IN AID OF

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE APPRECIATION FUND.

THE ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDALI

will stage

"SATWA SAPHALYA"

or the

"TRIUMPH OF CHASTITY"

The Marathi translation of the

"SILVER KING"

with

SPECIAL DANCES BY

MISS MARY

the famous Egyptian Dancer

on Saturday the 24th February 1923 at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

in the BOMBAY THEATRE, near Grant Road corner.

Rates of tickets :—Rs. 25, 15, 10, 7½, 5, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.

Tickets can be had from :

Mr. Laxmidas R. Tairsee, 70 Apollo Street,

„ Burjorji F. Bharucha, 54 Apollo Street,

„ Govindji Vasanji, Sweetmeat Saloon Grant Road

BOOK SEATS EARLY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, February 15, 1923.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha has boldly attacked the one effective cause of uncontrollable extravagance in Indian finance. His resolution in the Council of State suggesting a repeal of the Army Amalgamation Scheme of 1859 was timely and attempted even to be constructive by offering an alternative of security to the rulers of India. But, as was to be expected, the Government of India would have none of it. Of the constructive merits of the scheme proposed by Sir Dinshaw, there is not much to be said; and there is no need either since the scheme has been rejected. But the feature of the debate that will attract the utmost attention is the temerity of Lord Rawlinson in opposing this rather mild suggestion of Sir Dinshaw. He informed the Council, for instance, that originally the Amalgamation Scheme had been opposed only on military and political grounds. He is casting a calumny upon the statesmanship of Canning and Wilson and Laing, and ignoring that even such official publications as the Imperial Gazetteer have borne testimony to that feature of contemporary opinion. And since the Amalgamation has been achieved, since its insidious result has become transparent, there has never been a cessation of criticism, opposition and protest against the unmitigated injustice to India. The Government of almost every Viceroy has had to protest against it; and the Indian publicists to a man have condemned it.

Again, the gallant Commander-in-Chief told the Council that the scheme involved India's paying only the salaries of the British troops serving for the time being in India. Does Lord Rawlinson want the world to believe that there are no other burdens? Is he unaware of the capitation rate paid to the War Office for the training and eqiupment and pensions of the British troops? Is he unaware of the heavy recurring annual transport charges? But the masterpiece of dialectical camouflage was attained by His Excellency when he urged as reason for the maintenance of this white elephant the extent of our frontier. What frontier? If Lord Rawlinson wanted us to realise that the Indian Army had to guard, and is designed to guard, the Imperial frontiers of an aggressive Britain, we would accept his description. Only, in that case we would expect England to bear a share of the cost of the frontier defence. As regards the real frontier of India, viewed in proportion to the possible strength of our immediate neighbours—who, by the way, are all at peace with us—it does not require one-tenth of the Army now maintained on that pretext, and not certainly the incubus of the British section thereof.

We are, as we have said, not concerned with the constructive alternative offered by Sir Dinshaw Wacha, though we are bound to notice that the suggestion of Lord Rawlinson as to its greater costliness is utterly lacking in any reasoned support. The alternative suggested by Sir Dinshaw Wacha may or may not be costlier than the present system. The logical conclusion, however, of Sir Dinshaw's argument would be that there is no need to think of such an alternative at all—as none is needed. The country does not need a British army in India. The "Times of India," in commenting on this debate says:—

> "In our opinion the sooner a solution for it is found the better it will be both for India and for England. It is *not a problem that can be left for a self-governing India to settle*, for the simple reason that no adjustment of it can be carried out without a remodelling of the whole system on which the British Army is organised. As Sir Godfrey Fell pointed out in a memorandum on military expenditure published two years ago, *there exists at present a semi-contractual obligation* on the part of India to employ a certain fixed number of British troops continuously in India." (The italics are ours.)

While congratulating our contemporary on the perspicacity that has discovered that it is not a problem to be left to a self-governing India—for the simple reason that the latter would dispose of it in half a second—we must draw attention to the process of incubating Anglo-Indian mythology that is dexterously embodied in the above passage. There is no contract at all about the employment continuously of any European troops in India. There can, therefore, be no *semi-contractual obligation* of this nature, which, of course, being non-existent cannot bind Indians. We challenge any one to establish a contract out of the maintenance of a system that has never met with the consent of the people, and has always been objected to by the Government of India. As well might they have asked the Colonies to consider a portion of the British fleet as having been maintained for the benefit of the latter; and thereby giving rise to a semi-contractual obligation on the part of the latter to go on paying a quota to the Admiralty. But, as we have already observed, this is not logical argument, but inspired mythology; and we cannot engage in tilting at such wind mills at this time of the day; though we have no doubt, by dint of repetition our contemporary, and those who accept its views, will make themselves actually believe in a "semi-contractual obligation."

THE TRADE OF BRITAIN IN 1922.

Though the British trade figures for the month of December 1922 show a regrettable decline as compared with November 1922,—the exports for December being £58.883 million as against £66.491 million a month before, and the diminution not being explained away by the fewer working days in December—the figures of the year on the whole afford reason for some satisfaction. The following table tells its own tale:

		In million Sterling,		
		1920	1921	1922
Imports	...	1,932.648	1,035.500	1,003.913
Exports	...	1,334.469	703.390	720.496
Re-exports		222.753	106.919	103.777
Excess of Imports	...	375.436	275.182	179.640

The recovery is much more substantial than appears from a mere consideration of statistics of value, since the average price level was much lower in 1922, and consequently the volume of the trade must have been much greater than in 1921, if not even than the record boom year of 1920. But of this we shall speak anon. The point to be remarked here is the substantial fall in the balance of trade against Britain from £375.426 million in 1920 to £179.643 million in 1922, which, excluding the war years and 1919, was the record. The present adverse balance is well within comparable limits of a similar balance of 1913, and English economists are inclined to think that this "should be well within the capacity of our invisible exports to cover." But is this belief justified? In the pre-war years the bulk of the "invisible British exports" consisted of shipping and banking commissions, which aggregated £150 million sterling, and the interest on the foreign investments of Britain which accounted for another £250 million. On a balance of accounts, as distinguished from the balance of trade, Britain was, therefore, in pre-war years a great creditor nation of the world. But to-day the situation has radically changed. The British mercantile marine, it is true, still continues to be the best employed fleet of its demensions in the world. But its earnings have had a sharp decline. The "Economist" observes, in the course of review of freights and shipping in 1922:—

> "In 1920 British shipping earned something like £275,000,000, but during the following year there was a very sharp falling off to about £80,000,000, while last year the average monthly earnings could not have been more than £5,000,000."

Though this may compare favourably with the results obtained by other countries, it must not be forgotten that the worst is not yet over for the British shipping industry. America makes no secret of her intentions for a keen competition, while France, Germany, Japan and other countries are threatening further "cuts" in the trade which must necessarily diminish the British income from this source. Even supposing the recovery of trade, combined with unfair privileges accorded to British companies in countries like India, succeeds in maintaining the British shipping earnings at the figure of 1922, the £60 million odd would go very little way towards redressing the adverse trade balance of £180 million. For, even more than in shipping, the British supremacy in banking and money-market is a thing of the past. America is too definitely the monetary centre of the world to permit any great hopes of large incomes to British people from this source in future. Taking it at £50 million a year—an excessive figure, we fear,—the combined total of these two kinds of the so-called "invisible exports" rises to £110 million—an amount by no means reliable enough to be counted upon. The last item of interest receipts from foreign investments must be taken to have disappeared; not, indeed, because all foreign investments of Britain have failed, but because the converse charge of the foreign obligations of Britain, admitted without any counterpoise from her own debtors on the Continent, must largely neutralise this source of British prosperity. On the whole, then, as regards the future of British trade and finance, we are inclined to believe that the continued excess of Imports over Exports must very soon render the commercial pre-eminence of Britain extremely doubtful.

This prophecy, we are quite aware, does not seem to be borne out by the figures of 1922. Even the value figures by themselves show a good recovery; while the quantity statistics are decidedly more hopeful still. It must be admitted the British people have shown their traditional common sense in hastening to restore old conditions, as far as possible, by measures of steady deflation in currency, and of price cuts and wage cuts in industry, to which alone must be ascribed this rather rapid recovery in the foreign trade of Britain within four years of the end of the war. That this policy has been peculiarly successful may be evidenced from the historical parallel that whereas it took seven years after the end of the Napoleonic wars for the Bank of England to resume specie payments, this time the dollar-sterling exchange has come within sight of parity after only four years of peace; and there is free talk in England of resuming conversion of the currency notes before the present year is out. But after making every possible allowance for such factors of hope, we cannot, in a critical review, overlook the other side as well. British trade has certainly recovered. But may it not be due, in some measure at least, to the disorganisation of the whole economic structure in the most effective of her old rivals? Germany is still far from even making an attempt at recovery; and the rivalry in trade matters both of France and Germany, their allies and dependants, must be held in abeyance while the Reparations muddle still continues. But will it be safe for Britain to assume that this disorganisation would be endless? Circumstances must sooner or later force sanity upon France and her friends; and the first lucid interval would suffice to demonstrate the suicidal nature of the present French programme. Hitherto the only result of French insistance upon occupation of German territory has been an increase of 20 per cent. in the direct and indirect taxation in France without even thereby attaining to a budget equilibrium. France—if only she would be sane for a while—has immense trade possibilities with her own maritime possessions, with Turkey in Europe and with the United States in America, with Russia and even with Germany itself. The depreciating exchanges, it is now recognised, instead of putting a premium upon exports, have, after a certain point, rendered export almost impossible. If this state of things is to be remedied on the whole continent of Europe, we think there is nothing for it but a frank and full abandonment of the present most insupportable position. In any case, if and when his continental rivals revive the British trader must look to his present and past laurels. He certainly cannot maintain them in the inter-imperial trade; for, as the series of articles in the "Times" Trade Supplement has been demonstrating for some weeks past, the development of manufactures in the leading colonies renders the prospects of British trade in that direction exceedingly problematical.

Notes of the Day

"Wanted—A German Gandhi."

While Germany is lying prostrate under coercion, unable to do anything, the New York "Nation" says what she now requires is a Mahatma Gandhi. Under the caption "Wanted—a German Gandhi", the journal asks Germans, whether in this crisis they will follow their time-worn methods of violence, which more than ever stand discredited, or evolve a new type of leadership suited to the times and the occasion. "What Germany needs in this hour is a Gandhi, the expression of the soul, not the fist, of the nation, a prophet of that inward resistance which alone can avail nations today against the force of greater arms." While the people of India are asked again to turn their attention to the mirage of Councils, leaving the road of sacrifice and suffering pointed out to them by Mahatma Gandhi, this advice to Germany is equally applicable to them. If the world has been made aware of the sufferings and cause of India, it is not on account of the speeches of the Councillors, but on account of Non-Cooperation and the work of the Mahatma. So also with Ireland. The immolation of Terence Macswiney at the altar of his Motherland rivetted the attention of the world to its wrongs. The "Nation" continues: "It is Mohandas Gandhi, the Asiatic prophet of Non-Cooperation, who has made it possible for the Hindu and Moslem to unite in their cry for Swaraj, who has swept India's struggle into the consciousness of the callous West. What Germany needs is a German Gandhi. Yet we doubt much whether this sick and nurtured nation has the united strength to produce or follow such a leader. Germany is probably too much like the United States and too little like India. It has too much the habit of violence, too much trust in force, too little of the mysticism of the East. Yet if it could be established no answer to the German invasion would be more effective than the practice of Non-Cooperation."

School of Art Exhibition.

The Private View of the Exhibition of Students' Work at the Sir J. J. School of Art is fixed for Tuesday, February 27, at 4-45, when H. E. the Governor will present the prizes of the year to the students who have won them. The exhibition this year has a particular interest, because we hear it said that the architects of New Delhi have definitely adopted a derisive attitude towards the Bombay School, and will not hear of Indian artists being allowed to decorate any of the wall spaces of what was meant to be India's new capital. We must imagine that the architects prefer the crude attempts at mural decoration which, in imitation of the Bombay movement, have been made of late in London. Judging from the reproductions we have seen in newspapers, those attempts, with their total lack of all artistic faith or sincerity, their painful straining after originality even though it be in ugliness, are pitiful compared with the achievements of the Bombay School, sincere and dignified, and holding fast to a great national tradition firmly rooted in antiquity. It is time that Bombay, as a city and a province, took the matter up, and claimed for the students of the Sir J. J. School of Art the right to which the work which they have done entitles them, to have their claim to be allowed to decorate the walls of New Delhi considered before that of foreign artists whose achievements in that particular field of art have, so far, been rather disgraceful. No honest critic could deride their work, which makes appeal to everyone of taste. One may say that it is still at the stage of promise. So much the better; for the promise of these students is already in advance of the achievement of the London artists and, if the rate of progress we have witnessed in the last three years, is maintained for another three years, the Bombay School will be the wonder of the world.

Captain Solomon's Faith in India.

What we think will impress everyone about the work of the students of the Bombay School at the coming exhibition, when the life-class studies are to be exhibited for the first time—everyone at least who has experience of European schools of art—is the remarkably high average of achievement. There are some works outstanding in their excellence, works of which any artist would be proud, but such are to be found in all great schools of art. But in no school of art that we know of are there so few failures. We do not know whether the Principal and Staff of the School are going to show what they regard as failures, but we hope they will, in order that the public of Bombay may see how few and little bad they are. We want Bombay to grow enthusiastic for the renaissance of Indian art which is taking place in her midst. Until now the movement has been brought into existence and sustained entirely by the faith, sympathy and enthusiasm of one man, Captain Solomon, with the support of a Governor gifted with quite unusual taste and judgment in the field of art. Artists need appreciation for encouragement, and we hope that at the coming exhibition the Indian public will show its approbation of the students' efforts in a way which will assure them of support in time to come, and justify the faith of Captain Solomon in India as a future paradise of art.

The Genius of Maharashtra.

We have often lately been accused of some hostility to Maharashtra—not quite justly, as we think. But there is one point which seems to have escaped the notice of our Maharashtrian critics. It is that nearly all the artists of Bombay are Maharashtrians, and that we have always been their stoutest champion. Artistic genius is a heavenly gift, a gift which has been lavishly bestowed on the Mahratta nation, while neighbouring provinces appear without it altogether. Surely it is a gift of which Mahrattas have good reason to be proud. Yet, so far as we know, no Mahratta paper has defended the present renaissance of art in Western India against its numerous opponents as we have done. The art of the Bombay School is Deccan art, its tradition can be traced to the Ajanta Caves; and when we ask that Bombay artists shall be allowed to decorate New Delhi, we are really asking that the genius of the Deccan shall receive due recognition in India, in order that the world may recognise it. We are not saying all this merely to blow our own trumpet. We are saying it because we want the whole Mahratta Press, no matter what it thinks about ourselves, to give its powerful support to the Bombay art movement, and to the claim of the Bombay School of Art to public recognition at New Delhi. Surely, Maharashtra should support a movement which is all her own.

The Salvation Army and India.

While we yield to none in our admiration for the work done by the Salvation Army in India, we cannot but feel that their association with political parties in India and England is bound to react on their work. If the Salvation Army wishes to continue its good work and gain the confidence of the general public, that end can only be achieved if it keeps itself severely aloof from politics. General Bramwell Booth, who was lately in India, after a tour through the country has become an "expert" in matters Indian and has unburdened himself to a newspaper representative in Paris and expressed his warm admiration of the Civil Service, whose real regard for interest in and concern for the welfare of the people of this country is, he said, everywhere manifest. There are certainly many members of the Civil Service who are genuinely interested in, and are actively promoting, the welfare of the people. But the Indian people are too well aware of the work done by the Civil Service as a whole to require the chief of the Salvation Army to recommend it to them. Only a few months ago another high officer of the Salvation Army had identified himself with the Indo-British Association in London, and spoken of Indians in the manner beloved of that Association. These activities of the Salvation Army officers are not conducive to better relations between the public and the Army.

"The Chronicle and Some Critics."

Mr. J. F. Gennings, Director of Information, Bombay, has called our attention to a letter from one Mr. Vithaldas K. Bhuta, which we published on December 23 under the heading "The Chronicle and Some Critics." In the course of the said letter Mr. Bhuta wrote: "M. Valyi once cabled that he was being attacked in the 'Daily Telegraph' (London) by its Bombay correspondent. . . . If Mr. J. F. Gennings (our present Director of Information), who was formerly on the staff of the London 'Telegraph', cables to the paper about the 'Chronicle' special cables—it is no business of M. Valyi", etc. Mr. Gennings says: "The writer of this letter, who used to be employed in this office, implies that I am the Bombay correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' and that the criticism of certain 'Chronicle' cables which appeared in the 'Daily Telegraph' came from me. This is entirely wrong. I have never at any time acted as a Bombay correspondent of the 'Telegraph' or of any other newspaper and no criticisms of the kind suggested by Mr. Bhuta have been made by me." So much for Mr. Bhuta's information. It is strange that all the adverse criticism of our special cables should have come, not from Europeans, but from Indians.

PARLIAMENT OPENS.

RAMSAY MACDONALD ON ECONOMIC CHAOS.

PREMIER'S ANXIETY FOR ENTENTE.

KING'S SPEECH AND PEACE IN THE NEAR EAST.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The House of Commons reassembled this afternoon. There was a fairly good attendance but little animation until Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Harry Gosling took their seats when the Labour members cheered lustily for some minutes.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The King's speech at the opening said as regards the Ruhr Government while feeling unable to concur or participate in the operation were acting in such way as not to add to the difficulties of the Allies. He hoped that the Turkish Government would be disposed to accept the Treaty and the opportunity so earnestly and laboriously prepared of rebuilding peace in the East and that the stability of the future Turkish State might not be sacrificed. He welcomed the prospective settlement of the British debt to America, reflecting the determination of the British to meet their obligations. The Ministers must continuously give their attention to the serious unemployment. The recent increase in overseas trade gave ground for confidence in the future. He hoped that the improvement would be continued and particularly anticipated a greater development in the inter-Imperial trade in cooperation with the Governments of the Empire.

Sir Samuel Roberts moving the address declared that the hearts of the great majority of the English people were with France in the Ruhr venture. Sir Collingwood Hughes seconding urged that Anglo-French cooperation was the only way to settle the difficulties of Europe.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald declared that the Labour Party would press the Government to deal with unemployment. They would not be satisfied without far more evidence of the sincerity of desire to solve the problem than hitherto had been shown them. He declared that Europe was in a state of political and economic chaos after impossible reparations and impossible sanctions. The Allies had drifted into a policy of Imperialism and annexation. He asked whether it had been suggested that the presence of the British at Cologne should be used for the purpose of helping France. Had any negotiations been opened with regard to the supply of British labour for the Ruhr? Had any pledge been given in regard to the real purpose of France in occupying the Ruhr? Was France limiting her operations to the receipt of reparations or was occupation the first step towards the proclamation of an Independent Rhine republic? He also asked questions with regard to the British position on the Reparations Commission and the Rhineland Commission and regarding France's debt to Britain.

PREMIER ON FRENCH MEASURES.

The Prime Minister was convinced that the fear of insecurity had lately been behind the French measures and both people and statesmen wanted reparations but felt they would not like to see Germany strong enough to pay them. Events had turned out exactly as he had feared they would—namely, France had got nothing from the Ruhr and spent much in it. While cutting the jugular vein of the German industry she had done a greater harm to Germany than suffering to herself. "Now whatever happens, I do not see any bright prospect in front of us. France is committed to this policy and is bound to see it through," said the Premier He was of opinion that the danger would come later. He concluded by suggesting that while the British troops were on the Rhine we would be in touch with the situation. It would be a great pity to see the *Entente* brought to an end and that was what would happen if the troops were removed. Although he hoped something would happen to facilitate British intervention he saw no ground for it.

FEAR OF END OF ENTENTE.

Mr. Bonar Law did not knof whether it would be possible for the British troops to remain in Cologne. The French or German Governments could make that impossible. That would be a great misfortune and would largely mean the end of the *Entente*. He still hoped something would happen to enable Britain to intervene usefully.

DEBATE ON KING'S SPEECH.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 13.

After the Address to the Throne had been moved in the House of Commons the debate on the King's Speech was opened as is customary by the Leader of the Opposition. Voicing the Labour Party's opinions Mr. Ramsay Macdonald expressed the view that the French occupation of the Ruhr could not succeed and deplored the spirit which had animated the Allies at the time when the policy of Reparations was defined at Versailles. He then appealed to all parties in the House to tackle without passion or prejudice the tremendous problem of unemployment. He also asked the Prime Minister whether any communication had been made to France in regard to the payment of the French debt to Britain.

Mr. Asquith, the Liberal ex-Premier, who followed, said that the Reparations problem still dominated and overshadowed the civilised world. There was no disposition to let Germany down lightly on the question of payment of the Reparations. They could not be surprised that France was anxious about her future security, but he asked what worse way of attaining safety could there be than taking in another eastern frontier and appropriating—it might be for a term of years—a second Alsace Lorraine.

Mr. Bonar Law, the Prime Minister, mentioned that unemployment showed a twenty-five per cent decrease and that trade was improving. Referring to the Near East he said no one in Britain wanted war and he sincerely hoped and entirely believed there was no danger of war. At the same time the Turks must not count too heavily on British weariness. On the question of Reparations Britain had suggested that Germany could pay two thousand five hundred millions and was prepared to deal with the question on that basis. He believed the French feeling of insecurity was at the bottom of their rejection of the British reparation proposals at the Paris Conference. In an important reference to the Ruhr the Prime Minister said "French opinion will not accept the situation until the occupation of the Ruhr has been tried. Well they have tried it. I had hoped we would have been able to carry out the reconstruction of Europe side by side with France. I felt certain that in taking this course she was doing something which would be disastrous not only to Europe but to France. In our view it would be dangerous and disastrous to the economic life of France. It has proved so What has happened was what I feared would happen and it is not the end of it. The Ruhr is the jugular vein of European industrial life and France has done more harm to herself than to others."

The debate was continued by private members. (B. O. W.)

GUJARAT'S RESPONSE.

RECRUITMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

STEADY PROGRESS.

The Secretary of the Propaganda Committee of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee writes to us as follows:—

The work of recruiting Congress volunteers is progressing steadily in Gujarat. Mr. Abbas Tyabji, and other members of the Propaganda Committee commenced their tour in the Surat District on 8th, and have recruited about 70 volunteers. Bardoli has independently enrolled 90 volunteers thus making the total of 160, for Surat District and about 400 from Broach and Surat Districts. There is every hope of Gujarat enrolling its fixed quota of 3000 volunteers.

FREEMASONRY VERSUS FACISM.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Rome.—"Freemasonry is inconsistent with Facism" was the burden of the resolution adopted at a meeting of Facist leaders presided over by Sgr. Mussolini. The resolution ordered members of the movement to choose between the two because for the Facist there was only one discipline, hierarchy and one obedience.

STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Interest in the State opening of what it is anticipated will be a critical session of Parliament was obvious by the fact that the first Commoner arrived at the House at 4 a.m. Despite gloomy weather large crowds greeted Their Majesties, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York *en route* to Westminster. There was a brilliant scene in the House of Lords where diplomats, gorgeously arrayed, peeresses superbly attired, most of them wearing diamond tiaras and corsages glistening with precious stones and law lords formed a picturesque group. Their Majesties wore crowns and State robes. The Queen's robe was adorned with the famous Indian and South African diamonds.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Mr. Asquith approved the Government's decision not to participate in the Ruhr adventure and said that he believed France was imperilling the success of any reasonable effort to obtain from Germany what Germany ought to pay. The Government ought to urge France and Germany to allow the League of Nations to deal with the matter.

CURZON'S SYMPATHY TOWARDS TURKS!

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the Government was doing its utmost to deal with unemployment. The number of unemployed was now nearly half a million less than it was a year ago. All facts went to show that trade was improving and prospects were better. Proceeding, Mr. Law emphasised that Lord Curzon had shown great sympathy to the Turks at Lausanne and hoped that the Angora Government would sign the Treaty. He did not believe there was any danger of war.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS ON MR. LAW'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Paris, February 14th.—Commenting on Mr. Bonar Law's speech in the House of Commons, newspapers declare that his statement that France does not wish to see Germany strong enough to pay the reparations is the reverse of truth. On the contrary, France does not wish to see Germany become strong enough to refuse to pay. While the cordiality of Mr. Bonar Law's tone towards France is appreciated, it is regretted that he has failed accurately to appreciate France's situation. It is asserted that German recalcitrancy is encouraged by British neutrality and it is urged that British co-operation with the French and Belgians will end German resistance; or, as an alternative, it is suggested that Britain might persuade Germany to accept a *fait accompli* and so enable discussion of a final settlement of the reparations question.

Mr. W. L. Carey and Sir Robert Watson Smyth have been appointed President and vice-President respectively of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year. —A.P.

SWARAJ SCHEME

OUTLINE PUBLISHED

MR. DAS' INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 14.

The Congress-Khilafat-Swaraj Party publishes the outline scheme of Swaraj formulated by Mr. C. R. Das and Babu Bhagwan das. In the introductory note, Mr. Das explains that the outline represents an ideal to be gradually worked up to intermediate steps helping to change the present regime so as to realise the ideal at an early date.

The outline contains eight chapters and appendix giving notes to each chapter, briefly the maximum of local autonomy and the minimum of control by higher centres. Elected representatives shall be seekers of public welfare. One chapter is given to settlement of adimnistrative divisions consisting of local centres, district centres, provinces and All-India organisation. Administrative functions are enumerated:—(a) provision for education; provision for recreation; (b) provision for protection by means of (1) police, local militia and regular military forces. (2) justice and registration of deeds, (3) Medical and sanitary help; (c) provision for economic and industrial welfare by promotion of (1) agriculture (2) cattle breeding (3) other productive industries (4) art and crafts and manufacture (5) trade and commerce and (6) regulation of means subserving the above e.g. railways waterways, currency, etc., etc. (d) The above provisions would be made (1) by means of laws and rules framed by different panchayats; (2) by the appointment of executive officials responsible to the councils appointing them, and (3) by supervision of their work.

The whole chapter is given to panchayats and location of functions. There will be local, district, town, provincial and All-India panchayat, each with certain functions and powers. Special function of the All-India panchayat will be to deal with the neighbouring States (including the Indian States) and foreign countries.

Qualifications of members are given at length, elections to be irrespective of creed and class subject to adjustment where necessary for communal or creed representation, Legislative, Judicial and Executive functions are kept separate in this scheme of Swaraj.

As regards finance it is proposed that revenues should be raised by local Panchayats acting with the advice of higher Panchayats. State factories may be opened, but not so as to create monopolies and stifle private enterprise. Contributions would be made by each lower Panchayat to the next higher Panchayat. Special taxation might be imposed by provincial and Indian Panchayats. Private property will be recognised and maintained and the growth of individual wealth would be permitted, but so as not to encroach on or make impossible or impracticable the growth of public possessions. The owner of individual wealth who spends it on works of public utility would receive special marks of honour. Suggestions and criticisms are to be sent to Pandit Motilal Nehru at Allahabad.

OPERATIONS AGAINST ABDULLALIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

Operations against Abdullalis which commenced on the 4th instant in the advance of Tanda China have continued satisfactorily but not without certain amount of opposition. Operations were continued on the 9th in a bitter cold weather and the enemy contented himself with sniping during the day but followed up the retirement of Tochi scouts who were obliged to counter-attack and get to close quarters before evacuating their position. On the 10th troops again went out. During the operations the Royal Air Force have rendered very valuable assistance.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF RUBBER.

PROPOSED INQUIRY BY U. S. A.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Washington.—It is stated at Whitehouse that President Harding will soon recommend the Congress to appropriate funds for a thorough enquiry into the world production of rubber and experiments in rubber cultivation in the United States possessions including the Philippines.—Reuter.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY IN U. S. A.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The Federal Trade Commission report on the foreign ownership of the petroleum industry in the United States finds that the Royal Dutch and Shell group owns 250,000 acres of oil lands in the United States and produces 3½ per cent. of the total output of crude petroleum and that it is one of the largest companies in the domestic petroleum industry. It says that the British and the Dutch Governments discriminate against American citizens by exclusive policies in the oilfields of India and Dutch Indies. It mentions the rapid exhaustion of American crude petroleum and concludes that Britain having widely distributed the supply of oil storage facilities and owing to the means of distribution will have advantages in the world trade against the United States whose supply is concentrated.—Reuter.

MAHARASHTRA P.C.C.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S UNWARRANTED ATTITUDE

WARNING TO MEMBERS.

Mr. V. V. Dastane writes:—

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has published a long letter in the "Kesari" and "Rashtrasevak" of 13th instant, styling himself as President of the Maharashtra Provincial Committee. He has asked therein the members of the M. P. C. C. not to attend the meeting of the M. P. C. C. to be held at Poona on the 18th February, on the ground that it is not convened according to the Constitution of the M. P. C. C.

He has adduced only one reason against the legality of the meetings and it is this that it is only himself as President who could call such a meeting.

The following few facts will make it clear that Mr. Mehta is himself labouring under a wrong impression and those who respond to his call will also be misled:—

(1) The Maharashtra disputes were settled by a compromise when Messrs. Deshpande and Sen Gupta came here (Bombay) to settle the disputes on behalf of the Working Committee. As a result of arbitration it was decided that Mr. Mehta should be the president and nominate half the number of office-bearers and members on the Executive Committee and the anti council party were to be allowed to retain the other half of office-bearers and executive members (2) That if the Gaya Congress decided against Council entry Mr. Mehta and his nominees were to vacate their seats with effect from 31st January 1923 and so the anti-council party were to vacate their seats if Council-entry were resolved upon by the Congress.

(3) The Gaya Congress has decided against Council-entry.

(4) Mr. Mehta and Mr. Mandlik, the Secretary nominated by the Council party handed in Mr. S. D. Deo, the anti-Council Party Secretary, their resignations which were to come into effect after 31-1-23, at Gaya in the Congress pandal, almost immediately after the resolution of Council boycott was adopted.

The other office-bearers and executive members also of the Council Party sent in their resignations to the office.

(5) 31-1-23 has already gone by and Mr. Mehta did not call any meeting before that date, and the seats occupied by Messrs. Mehta and others having become vacant the persons competent to call a meeting are the vice-presidents of the anti-Council party; and they have convened the meeting for 18th instant.

(6) An attempt has been made to prove that though the resignations were tendered their seats did not fall vacant. Messrs. Deshpande and Sen Gupta were deputed by the Working Committee to decide the disputes on their behalf and the decision given by them was the decision of the Working Committee. And the Working Committee in its sitting at Bombay clearly accepted the solution proposed by its deputies. It is therefore, clear, that Mr. Jamnadas is no more a President nor is he entitled to do any act as President after 31-1-23.

This disposes of the point of law raised by Mr. Mehta and Mr. Mehta also does not say that he has appealed with regard to this. and it is plain that there is nothing to appeal against.

POONA DISTRICT C. C.

Mr. Mehta has made much about the elections of this Committee effected on 28th Jan. even though he wired and wrote to stop the elections.

Here also Mr Mehta had absolutely no right to interfere for the reasons given above.

The disputes having been settled by a compromise not a single election disputed was declared to be illegal. The decision orders re-elections because they were decided upon in compromise. The statement therefore that "The Committee of which Dr. Phatak was the President, was declared void *ab initio* by the deputees" being absolutely baseless, the whole structure erected solely on this topples down hopelessly, and the resolution of the Working Committee taken in this matter at Bombay gives absolutely no ground for any grievance to Mr. Mehta or any one.

The decision of Messrs. Deshpande and Sen Gupta has already been published in "The Chronicle" and other newspapers and they are not—and cannot be—in dispute.

The members of the P. C. C. will therefore note that they should not be misled into absenting themselves from an important meeting wherein the election of a President and other office-bearers will take place

It may be that certain members may deem it unnecessary to undergo the expense and trouble of attending the meeting as there is no competition. They should kindly not fail to take into account that it is not impossible that even after this publication members who have doubts about the legality may attend either under protest or after revising their judgment till the day of the meeting and those who absent themselves will have none but themselves to blame if the majority goes against their own opinions.

GOA NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Feb. 12.

After prolonged negotiations lasting nearly 2 years, the Government of Bombay have at last conceded the request of the graduates of the Goa Medical College to be allowed to practise in Bombay. It appears there were considerable difficulties in the way of granting this concession, but thanks to the efforts of the Governor-General of Goa, these were successfully got over. Dr. A. Viegas was also largely instrumental in securing this privilege for his countrymen.

Hitherto, after passing out, these medical graduates had no other choice but to practise in Goa, even if they could not make both ends meet. This was very hard indeed, but now that this disability has been removed from their way, they will have a larger scope to practice and supplements their knowledge in various departments for which they had not sufficient opportunities in Goa.

WILL ZAGLUL BE RELEASED?

THE STATUS OF GIBRALTAR.

DETENTION CHALLENGED.

The continued detention of Zaglul Pasha, the great Egyptian nationalist, in Gibraltar at the request of the military authorities in Egypt, came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Mail week. After hearing the arguments, their lordships adjourned the hearing for a fortnight.

Questions as to whether Gibraltar came under the law of England, military law, or the old Spanish law, were discussed by Lords Haldane (president). Atkinson, Sumne Wrenbury and Salvesen, and by Mr. Upjohn, K. C., for Zaglul Pasha and the Attorney General (Sir Douglas Hogg) for the Crown. A number of Egyptians followed the proceedings with the keenest interest.

The application made by Mr. Upjohn, K. C., on behalf of Zaglul Pasha, was for leave to appeal from the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice of Gibraltar who had refused an application for a summons to the proper officer to show cause why Zaglul should not be released.

IS ZAGLUL'S DETENTION LEGAL?

"The question involved," said Mr. Upjohn. "is whether officers of the King are by law entitled to detain as a prisoner, in Gibraltar, an Egyptian subject, who was, for political reasons, arrested in, and deported from, Egypt without any charge being made against him and without trial.

Mr. Upjohn then told the story of Zaglul Pasha's political career, and of the Egyptian National movement under his leadership.

It was, he explained, his refusal to abandon political activities at the order of Lord Allenby which led to his arrest and deportation, first to the Seychelles, and then to Gibraltar.

The alleged "inflammatory appeal" which was the immediate occasion of his deportation, was read by Mr. Upjohn. It referred to the prohibition of a meeting to protest against his arrest.

"This prohibition," wrote Zaglul, "is the beginning of a new policy which the English propose to adopt in order to subdue us to their will—a policy of suppressing liberty, a policy of absolute tyranny".

THE LEGAL ARGUMENT.

Coming to the legal position, Mr. Upjohn argued that the ordinance issued by the Governor of Gibraltar to justify the detention of Zaglul was issued under powers given him to issue ordinances for the security of the garrison. The detention of Zaglul Pasha did not come within this category.

Mr. Upjohn, concluding, submitted that the ordinance was repugnant to the provisions of the Habeas Corpus Act and contrary to the fundamental principles of the constitution.

When the Court resumed after an adjournment, Lord Haldane said that the case must largely depend upon whether Gibraltar was a mere military garrison or whether the law of England applied there, or whether it was under any of the old Spanish laws.

In the circumstances their Lordships would adjourn the hearing for a fortnight for a research of authorities.

OBSTRUCTION IN ZAGHLOUL'S WAY.

INTOLERANCE OF ALLENBY-ISM.

"Journeyman" writes in the "New Leader":—

I had the chance of listening the other day to a first-hand account of the condition of Egypt. In a way that we find it difficult to understand, the whole idea of Egyptian nationality has been incarnated in the person on Zaghloul Pasha. Only when one hears Egyptians talking of him does one realise the deep passion of loyalty which he inspires, and the blinding physical rage which Lord Allenby's treatment of him has aroused. He is ill and in exile and if he should die in Gibraltar I doubt whether the chance of a reconciliation with the Egyptian people would come again in our generation. To-day, I believe that sane Egyptians sincerely condemn the horrible murders of Englishmen, but I doubt if their sanity would survive his death. We are badly and dishonestly served by the semi-official news which alone reaches this country. We were not allowed to know, for example, that the recent murder of Mr. Robson was a reprisal. Two young Egyptians were accused before a court-martial of wounding a native police spy, who was shot, not very seriously, in the thigh. Three months passed after they were sentenced, and everyone believed that they would be spared. Then, on December 23, the anniversary of Zaghloul's deportation, they were taken to the gallows. All Egypt saw in the choice of the date a deliberate probing of the old wound, and the cruel reprisal on Mr. Robson was the result. The reckoning of Lord Allenby and his advisers that a few months of firm government would suffice to cow the Egyptians has been falsified many times over. Once more the barristers have elected a solidly Zaghloulist Council. It is only by such elections—there are no others—that public feeling can be tested. The King and the new Premier, Tewfik Nessim, are now openly for a reconciliation with the Zaghloulists and for the return of the exile. Nothing but the obstinacy of Lord Allenby stands in the way. He is a popular soldier, but his recall would cost us less than a lasting feud with the Egyptian people.

CURZON'S CASUISTRY.

GUARDIANSHIP OF MOSUL.

LEAGUE AS ENGLAND'S BAILIFF.

MACDONALD DEFENDS JEWISH NATIONAL HOME.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

One of the least pro-Turkish of European publicists evidently feared what England (i.e., Lord Curzon) was likely to do about Mosul. Some four weeks ago he said: "It will be an indelible stain on English history if we allow ourselves to slip into war over Mosul." Your readers can imagine how I received such a statement. I did not think England could afford to go to war, and I did not think the Greek Allies would be of any use to fight in Irak. I did not think we were so very much "stuck on" Mosul. I did not believe we cared much what stains accumulated on our history.

The expert listened patiently, as if to some passing railway-engine, and—I will not say replied, but resumed: "Curzon won't send England to war, but the League. The Greeks won't be sent to fight in Irak, where England's representative, Feisul, holds the situation safely. The Greeks will be unloosed in Thrace. Our view of Mosul is that it must be in the guardianship, not of ourselves but of our bailiff. There are reasons."

I was just about to open my mouth and eyes, and whine something about self-determination, a modern and universal plebiscite, and so on. But I felt this would "date" me as an old-timer, with the abandoned watchwords of 1917. So I spent my time in reflecting on the course of events by which Turkey first refused to be the bailiff of England in Mosul, was then induced to assent to being a member of the League; was then asked to submit Mosul to the League; refused, and is now faced with "Article Eleven of the League of Nations Covenant."

When Turkey was invited into the League it was, on the "Pussy, come and be killed" plan, represented as an instrument of peace. Now pussy is inside, Article Eleven is unsheathed, and Lord Curzon is smilingly touching it up on the whetstone. "If the Turks", says his lordship, "persist in their refusal" [to hand the question of Mosul to the League of Nations and to persist in a demand for a plebiscite instead,] "I shall invoke Article Eleven of the League Covenant, which provides for action in case of danger of war." In vain the Turkish delegates declare, there is no movement or desire for a solution by violence. They have joined the League of Christendom, and ought to know what to expect. The League is empowered to take any action "that may be deemed wise", to safeguard "the peace of nations", which is in no way in jeopardy. It is lamentable that the League has not yet acquired its fleet of bombing-planes,—but the versatile and capable Lord Curzon may even have provided for that. If war is in the air, it is only Curzon with his Article Eleven who has put it there.

Opportunist Policy of League.

On the 23rd January the noble Marquess made a wonderful speech, shattering the Turkish position regarding Mosul, invoking history, ethnography, politics and economics, but principally casuistry. "We made a promise to the Arab population, during the war, that they should not be restored to Turkey.' Of course the Arab population, neither asked for, nor was consulted in, such a promise; a few-paid allies "represented" the Arab population. A promise, under no matter what circumstance, is declared to be sacred. Not, of course, the Premier's promise of 1918 that Thrace should go back to its Turkish rulers! That can be freely translated, by giving Western Thrace to Greece. The Turks request that the views of the Arab population should be ascertained by a plebiscite. Lord Curzon quotes the failure of the Plebiscite Commission in Teschen, and the experience in Upper Silesia which led to the question there being referred to the League of Nations. The obvious reply is that the plebiscite should have been respected in Silesia, and that it was a scandal to entrust the League with the question after the decisive result of the plebiscite. The League's decision on Upper Silesia was artificial, and unsatisfactory to both parties,—based palpably on opportunism, and not on principle; and it forms a very bad argument for Muslims submitting the Mosul question to such a body.

To quote failures, in some cases factitious failures, as an argument against ever resorting to the system, is far from "masterly", and is disingenuous to a degree. The Governments of Europe seem to argue that parliamentarism had failed in Italy, and that Fascism was the only way out. I have not yet heard, however, that they are refusing to continue the parliamentary system in their own countries. The two things have a closer connection than is evident at a first glance. If Parliament or Plebiscite serves your game, use it. If it defeats your game, replace it. That is the official "law of nations", up-to-date.

To suit your friends, you can have sub-clauses, footnotes and reservations. Thus Turkey *must* have the political status of Mosul arbitrated by the League; but to please America, the oil interests are to be arbitrated by another and specially constituted tribunal.

Is it not a wicked farce? It is eviden

(Continued on next page.)

CURZON'S CASUISTRY

(Continued from previous page.)

that the League is only considered safe for the special purpose of downing the Turk. That it is relied on to effect the latter desideratum is seen by the two planks of the Curzon platform: (1) "Mosul in the hands of the Turks will threaten the Persian Gulf and India"; (2) we insist on Turkey submitting Mosul to the judgment of the League, which naturally will not wish the Persian Gulf or India to be threatened. It is a game with loaded dice; neither skill nor luck has a "look-in."

Mr. Macdonald on Palestine.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a speech at Cowdenbeath, said that "rightly or wrongly we had contracted obligations in Palestine." Wrongly, manifestly; as they are against the wishes of the bulk of the population. Nevertheless, Mr. MacDonald went on to defend the system England has set up there. He said: "To the Christian West, Palestine was an alluring place; and to the public men who had a firm grasp on Near East politics it had an importance that could not easily be overrated." Mr. MacDonald, in common with the Labour Party as an official unit, regards it as a proper procedure to steal, confiscate, or give away to a minority a "place" that is "alluring." He and his colleagues, having made a pact with Poale Zion, and entrenched behind the nescience of their followers on matters Oriental, deliberately oppose the wishes of the vast majority of the population of Palestine, the Muslims, to whom Palestine is even more alluring than to Christians. Mr. MacDonald went on to eulogise the Jewish immigrants as idealists and so on. That these. "7,000 people per annum", should be allowed to dictate the control and rulership of the State, is a question cleverly coasted by Mr. MacDonald. In pursuance of the wretched policy of his party, he said: "Attempts were being made to create difficulties between Jews and Arabs, but, with wise handling, these difficulties, largely artificial, would be successfully overcome." Mr. J. M. N. Jeffries' disclosures prove that the fake "Jewish State" in Palestine has entailed a system of control which irritates, oppresses and depresses Orthodox Jews as much as it does Muslims. The calm advocacy of a political fake of the Zion character is, at bottom, a policy intended to appeal to the votes of the Bethels and Ebenezers in the industrial communities. I have previously referred to the publications of the Turkish Delegation to the Lausanne Conference, but I cannot refrain from quoting the general tenor of their pamphlet on "The Rights of Minorities in Turkey." Our proper estimation the question of the Christian minorities in Turkey is hampered by the reports, varying from week to week, as to the adoption or rejection by the Entente delegates of the principle of "exchange of populations." As far back as the middle of December it was reported that the Turks had been persuaded to give up the cruel and impossible idea of a wholesale eviction and exchange of the Greek Christian population of Turkey. A closer examination proved two things. First, that the proposal had not originated with the Turks, but with certain Christian mediators. Secondly, that when the Turks adopted the principle as a basis of discussion, they did not propose an entire eviction of the Greek Christian population from all Turkey.

Basis of the Proposal.

This pamphlet develops and explains the basis of the proposal. To sum up, the delegation from the Turkish Assembly arrived at the conclusion that (1) the improvement of the condition of the minorities in Turkey depends principally on the total exclusion of any foreign interference, and of any possibility of provocation introduced from outside the country. (2) That this will not be possible except by an exchange of the populations (Turkish and Greek) *of certain districts* of Turkey and of Greece. (3) That the best guarantees for the security and free development of *the minorities which will still remain* outside the application of measures of mutual exchange will be those furnished by the laws of the land and by the liberal policy of Turkey towards all communities whose members have not departed from their duty as Turkish citizens.

The pamphlet, in the restricted space of 24 pages, supports with great skill all the contentions contained in the above three points. It draws attention to the tolerant attitude towards a conquered population, shown by Mohammed the Conqueror. By the way,—the present intriguing Patriarch of the Greek Church in Constantinople, who helped the Pontus rising and has consistently shown himself inimical to the country that tolerated him, seeks to fasten the quarts of Mohammed the Conqueror round the neck of modern Turkey, regardless of his attitude to the State.

Successive Sultans have rewarded the good citizenship of the minorities by confirming and extending the privileges of Mohammed the Conqueror. Arrived at the time of Voltaire, we find that writer admitting the striking toleration of the Turk. He said the Sultan "governs in peace a score of peoples of different religions. 200,000 Greeks live in security in the capital. *Turkish history records no revolt excited by any of these religions.*" Michelet said: "Under Selim, under the other Sultans, notably under Suleyman, the Turks taught the Christians moderation in war and restraint in victory."

From the commencement of the 18th century of the Christian chronology, this feeling of mutual confidence commenced to be broken. Events occurred which arose in the first place from external provocation. This provocative propaganda had as its object the preparation for the crumbling of a great empire, which the incessant attacks of malicious neighbours had already sensibly weakened. Peter the Great had some time previously laid down the programme for his successors to pursue towards Turkey, including the interesting injunction "Stir up continual wars in Turkey! Russia used the excuse of intervention in the name of the Christian religion. to stir up these continual wars. Thence to the threshold of our own times the fearful Czarism created, excited, maintained hatreds and illusory hopes among deluded Christian partisans or scheming political confederates. Hence the explosions of Christian revolt and Muslim punishment, old peace and success of Muslim-Christian relations.

In the pursuance of fairplay to Turkey and to the Muslim world, it is necessary to oppose Labour men and alleged Liberals, as we have seen in the case of Zionism. It is equally sure, regrettable as it may seem, that we shall get no hearty human response from the ranks of the "Ethical Movement." We may have some sympathy for men and women who seek to fill lives, devoid of belief in God, with the sanctions of morality based on humanity. But an ethical humanitarianism, which presents the same frosty face as the fanatical Christian to the claims of Oriental humanity, seems to us stultified. Mr. G. A. Smith, the editor of "The Humanist," admits to the ranks of editorial comments a paragraph signed "C. L. L." in which the following strange ethical considerations are included: "Indubitably the Turkish variety of fanatical nationalism is infinitely more nauseating in character and more disastrous in effect than even the European examples from which it is copied. The present temper of the Turks, as evidenced by their activities in Constantinople and their published intention, does not augur well for the success of the Conference. Some of the terms of their National Pact *are in direct conflict with important British and Allied interests.*" The uninspired writer suggests that, if Lord Curzon "brings back peace with honour,—a new rank in the peerage, a little lower than the princes of the blood royal, be specially created for him." It is only natural that, having cast over heaven and its angels, the writer cannot offer Lord Curzon a celestial crown or a position "a little lower than the angels." This writer, who is not fanatical and not nationalist, substitutes for the at least benevolent pretences of religious principles the ethical principle of "important British and Allied interests." Imagine throwing over the Trinity, only to set up the Entente!

Negro view of Turkish Conflict.

At a great negro demonstration in New York, reported in the New York *Negro World*, Mr. James O'Meally, president of the Booker Washington University, had a few bold words to say about Turkey. "To-day 4,500,000 men are under arms in Europe; to-day England and France have come to the parting of the ways. To-day the Muhammadans are telling both France and England: If you engage in war against Turkey we shall not stand by you; and those nations are afraid. Why are they afraid of Turkey? Because Turkey is willing to fight; she is willing to risk everything and engage in a death struggle. . . Kemal started a big drive, and when he had everything before him, sweeping Greece before him, the English said: Let us have a conference; let us talk this thing over. They were only sparring for time, and now that they believe they are ready you hear them telling the Turks: If you do not do *that* we will do *this*! I am glad to see Kemal Pasha still holds his ground."

FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

TO CONSTRUCT 700,000 TONS IN 20 YEARS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Paris.—"The Matin" states that the Minister of Marine in completing a naval programme has provided for a new construction in twenty years of seven hundred thousand tons including submarines of a tonnage of six thousand each and seaplane carriers. No battleships will be constructed in the first eight years but only light craft. These will include six cruisers, thirty-five torpedo boats and thirty-four submarines at a cost of 2400 million francs.—Reuter.

ISSUE OF LOAN BY FRENCH GOVT.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Paris.—The Finance Minister has tabled a bill for the issue of a loan of thirteen milliard francs.—Reuter.

3000 AMERICAN TOURISTS ARRIVE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Constantinople.—The White Star liner "Homeric" has arrived here with three thousand American tourists aboard.—Reuter.

A STEAMSHIP SEIZED.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Constantinople.—The steamship "Nossina", ostensibly carrying coal from Zoungouldak to Smyrna and flying a French flag, has been seized while attempting to smuggle munitions for the Kemalists. The munitions are now being unloaded here. The incident seems to prove the long-suspected gun-running activities being carried on under cover of the French and the Italian flags.—Reuter.

BRITISH DEBT BILL IN U. S. A. SENATE.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 13.

The United Stated Senate to-day began consideration of a bill ratifying the Anglo-American agreement for funding the British debt. The debate on the Ships Subsidy Bill was suspended for this purpose despite the importance attached to this Bill by certain Senators. (B. O. W.).

FOURTH TEST MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Johannesburg.—Rain fell over night but the weather was fine to-day when ten thousand spectators assembled to see the conclusion of the fourth Test Match. The wicket was good. England made 376 for 6 and declared. Woolley made 115 not out, his first century of the tour. He gave a splendid exhibition lasting 203 minutes and his hits included one six and eleven fours. Mann made 55. South Africa made 247 for 4 of which Nourse scored 63 and completed his two thousand runs in Test cricket. Taylor made 101 which included one six and eleven fours. His innings lasted 219 minutes. The match was a draw.—Reuter.

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the Lausanne Conference has come to an end, it seems proper to suggest to you to write a history of the Conference with special regard to the full text of the speeches made by the Turkish delegates.

Whatever its consequences may be, it will remain a living proof that the Turks have won their laurels in the field of politics. This Conference was really the test of their ability, courage and diplomacy. They have shown to the world that they are in no way inferior to the other civilised Powers in the political arena.

You are in a better position, through your correspondent, to get the first hand knowledge of the whole proceedings of the Conference to write an exhaustive history of the Conference. Undoubtedly, all the Musulmans and the truth-loving persons are under a great obligation to you for the true information that you have supplied them regarding the Conference.

In view of the present pressure of your work, I would suggest that you will very kindly publish this letter in your esteemed paper, so that some other men may come forward to perform this work. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

M. ABDUL QADIR.

Meerut, Feb. 12.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning under the presidentship of Sir Fredrick Whyte to transact official business. Mr. L Grahm. (Joint Secretary) Legislative Department who had been nominated as a member of the House took his seat to-day. It is understood Mr. Graham who was in the select committee to consider the Official Secrets Bill has been nominated a member to help the consideration of that measure in the Assembly.

Mr. Hullah presented the Joint Committees report on Cotton Cess Bill. The Committee remarks that it discussed at length the question whether cess be levied on cotton exported by sea as well as on cotton consumed in mills and it was decided by a majority that the provision made in the Bill imposing the cess in both cases should be maintained. As regards the amount of cess the Committee has reduced to half the rate proposed in the Bill. The Committee thinks that the rate of two annas on each four hundred pounds of cotton should be sufficient ordinarily except for first three years during which the proposed high rate would be maintained. The Bill has been accordingly amended. The Committee has also increased representatives of cotton growers to ten in the Central Cotton Committee and one representative of a Local Agricultural Department has been omitted. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas has appended a long minute of dissent in which among other things he objects to high cess even for three years.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith introduced repeating and amending a bill which the Central Legislature brought from time to time in order to remove certain defects and repeal certain enactments. The bill was introduced without any discussion. The House nex proceeded with the consideration of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill which had been before the House for the last twelve days during this session.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

Five non-official resolutions have been balloted for discussion in Assembly on 22nd February. Of these Mr. Zahid Ali Subsposh's resolution to set apart some revenues for the purpose of wiping out all contributions from the provinces in the course of six years takes the first place but the resolution has not yet been admitted by the President. In the event of this being disallowed, Mr. Subsposh will move another resolution admitted by the President to the same effect but with different wording. Next comes Mr. Manmohandas Ramji's resolution recommending that with a view to make a beginning in the Indianisation of military services, all the vacancies of Assistant Directors and officers below that rank in the same service be filled in by appointing Indians only till a limit of thirty per cent is reached and thereafter all such appointments should be made alternately from Europeans and Indians.

KENYA SETTLEMENT.

Rai Bahadur G. C. Nag has two alternative resolutions standing in his name. One requests the Governor-General to convey to his Majesty's Government the Assembly's views that no settlement regarding the political rights and status of Indian settlers in Kenya would satisfy the people of India unless Indians in Kenya are granted equality of status with the European settlers and viewing with indignation the reported threats of violence and fully trusting His Majesty's Government to take effective steps and afford necessary protection. This has not yet been admitted by the president. The other resolution which has been admitted urges the abolition of ecclesiastical Services maintained at the public expense in India. Then comes Rao Bahadur Rangachariar's resolution expressing extreme dissatisfaction at the Secrtary of State's despatch on further constitutional reforms and Dr. Gour's resolution for an independent Indian Bar.

Two resolutions have been balloted for the meeting of the Council of State on the 28th February. Lala Ramsaran Das will urge the fixing up of a reasonable proportion of Indians in the cadre of traffic inspectors in the transportation branch of State Railways. Mr. Srinivas Sastri will ask for the appointment of at least one Indian in every department of the Government of India to the place of Secretary, Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary or Under Secretary.

The Scottis (football) Cup play resulted as follows:—Motherwell two, Third Lanark one.—Reuter.

SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

SUMMONS AGAINST RAMDAS GANDHI AND PROF. KALELKAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.

Summons under Section 108 Cr. P. C for execution of good behaviour bonds for one year was issued against Sriyut Ramdas Gandhi, third son of Mahatma Gandhi and printer and publisher of the "Navajivan" and Prof. Kalelkar; the editor and writer of the alleged incriminating articles, "The Glory of Sacrifice" and "The Conflict" appearing in the "Navjivan" of the 29th October and the 26th November respectively.

Sriyut Kalelkar received the summons last night. Sjt. Ramdas Gandhi is at Calcutta. The hearing of the case has been fixed. for the 17th instant.

PROTEST AGAINST ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTMENT.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSN'S. RESOLUTION

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has forwarded the following wire to the Government in connection with the reduction of members of the Executive Council of Bombay:

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association is emphatically of opinion that the number of members of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay should be reduced from 4 to 2 and that in view of the impending retirement of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimatullah, practical effect should be given to this resolution."

The Council has also sent the following resolution to Government with regard to the Royal Commission:

"That the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association protests against the appointment of the Royal Commission particularly in view of the present economic condition of India."

MR. SASTRI ON COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Addressing the Rotary Club to-day on the subject of communal representation the Right Honourable Mr. Srinivasa Sastri recalled that it had spread considerably since it was first introuced in response to the demands of Mahomedans and the franchise committee, which sat before the introduction of the reforms and found that the principle must be extended beyond its original sphere. Curiously enough among the communities that clamoured for separate treatment at that time was the European community and it was not clear to the speaker how a people so well versed in Parliamentary Government could claim as a community that they were entitled to separate representation. The speaker dealt with the methods of enforcing the communal representation in various constituencies and said that the effect of the system seemed to be to deprive the electors of their primary right of electing the person in whom they had most confidence.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

The Council of State met again to-day with a small non-official attendance to dispose of the Cotton Transport Bill and Cantonment House Accommodation Bill both of which came up for the final reading from the Legislative Assembly. Question time was completely monopolised by Mr. Sethna who had about thirty questions. To a question regarding the mode of communication between Government of India and Local Governments Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary staed that the normal course followed by Government of India was to ask for the opinion of Local Governments, which meant Governor in Council in relation to reserved subjects ad Governor acting with his ministers in case of transferred subjects.

Earl Winterton's recent visit to India said Mr. Crerar was made with the permission of the Secretary of State and in response to an invitation extended to him before he took up office. No expenditure was incurred on account of Lord Wintertan himself.

Mr. Thompson stated that for the present Indian revenues contributed the whole of the expenditure on the British Legation at Kabul. The estimated expenditure for 1922-23 was four lakhs eighty-eight thousand.

Mr. Thompson answering a question stated that the permanent strength of India office on 31st March last was 495. No information was available about the temporary establishment. The total expenditure India had to bear on account of this office was one hundred and sixtyone thousand five hundred pounds. The question of effecting retrenchment in this expenditure has been referred to the Inchcape Committee.

COTTON TRANSPORT BILL.

After question time the House on the motion of Mr. Chandwick took into consideration the Bill providing for restriction and control of transport of cotton as passed by the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Chandwick said that the Bill which was a permissive measure was intended to prevent malpractices in sale of cotton and hemp and not fair and honest trading. The Bill was taken up clause by clause and passed without any further discussion.

The Council must consider on motion of the Commander-in-Chief the Cantonment House Accommodation Bill as passed by Legislative Assembly. The Council passed the Bill with only one verbal addition to clause 24 relating to powers of the arbitration Committee. The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

MR. BONAR LAW'S FOREBODINGS.

LORD CURZON REECHOES IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Mr. Bonar Law's forebodings regarding the Ruhr were reached in the House of Lords by Lord Curzon who declared he was unable to predict what would happen in a month's time—whether German resistance would break or whether we would find ourselves faced with a system little short of anarchy in Germany. He dwelt sympathetically with France's just resentment at failing to obtain reparation and declared that the situation was becoming sort of a trench warfare. He concluded by saying that the intervention of the League of Nations was at present ruled out, but the question could ultimately only be solved by an international act.—Reuter.

EASTERN PROBLEM.

Lord Curzon referring to the Lausane Conference, in the House of Lords declared that like the problem of Germany and the Ruhr, it was impossible for one country to solve the Eastern problem. There was no French interest as apart from the British interest in a satisfactory settlement of the Turkish problem. He laboured strenuously and earnestly for maintenance of the Allied front. He found utmost difficulty in answering the question as to how the Conference failed. The Allies' terms were lavish beyond those previously offered to any beaten power and he would have thought it impossible that the Turks would refuse to sign the treaty but at the last moment some malignant spirit intervened. He did not know whether an unfavourable opinion prevailed in Angora or whether the Turks were still counting on a possible rift in the Allied lute but it was a great mistake which the Turks would shortly realise for themselves. Incidentally, Lord Curzon stated that the Treaty with King Feisul had not yet been ratified and it was not likely to be ratified before Parliament had had an opportunity to express its opinion on it.—Reuter.

FINE IMPOSED ON THE TOWN OF MAYENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Paris.—A message from Mayence says that an intoxicated German policeman who held up a motorcar containing two French officers at Gelsenkirchen has died of his wounds. Sanctions have been taken against the authors of the attack which was subsequently made on the French officers and a fine of hundred million marks has been imposed on the town.—Reuter.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Cologne.—All exports from the Ruhr to unoccupied Germany are forbidden except fats, cereals and manures. All other merchandise is subject to a tax of ten per cent ad valorem duty. The prohibition of exports has been enforced just in time to hold up the four locomotives consigned for Russia from the Krupps.—Reuter.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN MEMEL.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 13.

At a meeting of the Conference of Ambassadors in Paris yesterday an Allied report showing that Lithuania had carried out the Allied demands regarding Memel was discussed. It appeared that armed bands had been withdrawn and a Provisional Government had been set up. It is expected that a decision will be taken by the Conference probably on Thursday embodying the principle of transferring the sovereignty of Memel to Lithuania subject to certain conditions and that the Lithuanian Government will be invited to accept the principle and to send representatives to Paris to complete details in connection with a formal convention. (B. O W.)

FRENCH BLOCKADE TO BE EXTENDED

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Berlin.—It is reported here that the French intend, in a few days, to extend the blockade to the seaports of Bromon, Hamburg, Stettin, Kiel and Danzig. It is said that a squadron of battle-cruisers and a squadron of light-cruisers have been earmarked for this purpose under Rear-Admiral Dumesnil.—Reuter.

LABOUR DISCONTENT IN RUHR.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Paris.—A French report from Dusseldorf asserts that discontent is spreading among the working classes of all descriptions. The unemployed Germans are applying to the French authorities for re-employment, offering to work in mines or on railways. Labour circles admit that the present state of affairs cannot continue. Resolutions have been passed at many meetings in favour of seeking an agreement with France.—Reuter.

LEADING OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Paris.—A telegram from Mainz reports that following the refusal of the Gelsenkirchen Municipality to pay a fine of hundred million marks imposed on it in connection with a drunken policeman's holding up of the French officers' motor car, General Degoutte has had the leading banking officials of the town arrested.—Reuter.

HOTEL STAFFS DISMISSED.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The staffs of the Kaiserhog and Handelshog hotels in Essen have been summarily dismissed for refusing to serve the French and Belgians.—Reuter.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' PROTEST

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As it is attempted in certain quarters to artibute the opposition displayed in Monday's meeting to the mischief of a few malcontents, we crave the hospitality of your columns to bring home to all concerned the seriousness of the situation.

The mass meeting on Monday was called according to the announcement in the papers "to consider the draft proposals for establishing an Inter-collegiate Association in Bombay." But the draft proposals for establishing the Association were not at all considered, the meeting having been arbitrarily converted by the President into one for approving the objects and aims of the Association the establishment of which was presumed to have been already decided upon by an informal meeting held previously. The tactical move on the part of the President did not escape the attention of the oppositionists who were on their legs to question the right of the informal meeting to decide on such a matter. When the mass-meeting was invited to consider the proposals, they had a right to question the constitutionality of the provisional Committee which drafted the proposals. Who elected them.? No meetings of the different college students were held and no representatives were elected. Hence the Committee selectd by the self-styled "originator" of the idea and his admirers is not a constitutional body authorised to draft proposals; but these points of order when raised quite legitimately, were ruled "out of order" by the President and the other party wen tevn to the unseemly extent of gagging the opponents; and but for the moderation of our party and the significantly dramatic close of the meeting, matters would have taken a serious turn.

Apart from the very problematic advantages of this new addition to Associations, the procedure adopted by the promoters of the idea was, to say the least, absurdly unconstitutional. The usual way to carry out such an idea is to invite the opinion of several colleges and to ask the College Unions to elect their representatives on the Committee which would place before the mass-meeting their draft poposals to be adopted after discussion.

To come to the advantages to be derived from such an Institution, the promoters seem to have forgotten that far from curing the defects of a non-residential University, the very success of this Institution depends entirely on the residential nature of the University. In Cambridge and Oxford where several Colleges are situated within a mile of one another, it is practicable and very advantageous to have an Institution of the kindto provide facilities for social intercourse amongst students of different Colleges. To start an Inter-Collegiate Association of Bombay students is a practicable step but redundent; but an Association of University students is in the nature of things as they are impossible, unless the fertile imagination of the originators starts an air-service or fixes up wireless apparatus between several Colleges at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, and Karachi. Hence it is that the necessity of such an Association is disputed. Bombay students can certainly meet in existing Institutions like the Bombay Students' Brotherhood which are suffering from indifference and lack of co-operation on the part of the Bombay students. The University Association can therefire wait till Residential Universities come into existence at the places mentioned. An idea may be attractive and it may be gratifying to the self-consciousness of the person whom it strikes, to be the first person to try for its fulfilment, but Institutions stand on their own intrinsic value on their necessity and on their practical advantages. Hence it is that attractive programmes have to wait for fulfilment till the right movement.

The reasons for the prompt official patronage given to such an immature idea are within easy conjecture, and partly explain the zeal of the oppositionists. The University and College authrities cannot certainly be under any delusion as to the practical advantages of this new Institution, but they evidently like the idea of a certain section of University students at any rate working under their patronage free from the injurious effects of independent non-official influence. This anxiety on their part is evident from the emphatic exclusion of current political topics from the range of discussion of students. It will be evident from the above narrow outlook what amount of new spirit this new Institution will try to infuse into the students and on what probable lines its activities will be conducted. It is therefore upto the oppositionists and the bulk of students who think with them to organise a mass-meeting and protest against the arbitrary action of the President in the last meeting and against the anomalous nature of the Association formed so unconstitutionally in the teeth of opposition.—We are, Sir Yours faithfully,

M. A. Rahman B. A.,
A. M. Khan B. A.,
R. N. Burgul B. A.
Anandrai S. Patel B.A
Shaikh Ismail B. B.
Abdul Ghani B. A.,
D. V. Wagh B. A.
R. Mathew
Shandkh A. A.
Govind Kullea.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Weather and crop report:—United Provinces, North Eastern Circle 12th February. Prospects of wheat, gram and sugarcane are normal.

BELGIANS ARREST TWO CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Berlin.—The Belgian troops arrested two customs officials when they occupied Wessel. The entire railway and rolling stock there had been removed to unoccupied Germany overnight. Several policemen have been arrested in Emmerich for failing to salute Belgian officers.

THE BESANT CONFERENCE.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

The National Conference reassembled at 11 to-day to discuss the outline of programme of constitutional reforms placed before it by the Provisional Executive Committee. Mr. Rangachariar opened the discussion by explaining the scheme sketched on the agenda.

Then followed a series of speeches which showed that a good deal of confusion existed regarding the specific objects of the conference.

Mr. Rangachariar emphasised that the basis of any scheme they discussed must unalterably be that India would remain within the British Commonwealth and that their constitution must be evolved on the basis of the existing constitution. Keeping these in view their scheme of Government should be decided upon. The position of King would be recognised as in the case of other dominions. The Government of India would consist of the Governor-General and his Cabinet responsible to the Legislature. There should be no dyarchy or division of responsibility in the Central Government. The Legislature should continue to consist of the Council of State and the Assembly. The Upper Chamber should have no power over purse, while the Assembly should have complete control over it. Foreign Affairs would come as a necessary corollary when the Dominion status was achieved. In regard to relation of the Government of India with the Indian States, they should elicit public opinion, especially in the States, and this question would have to be dealt with only by a Convention in 1924. The Army should remain under the control of the Viceroy, but to be taken over as soon as the Indianisation of the Army was complete. As for the Navy India would abide by the decision of the Empire as the question of the Navy was an Imperial issue. They should have a supreme court in India to be judicially independent.

The question of minorities also required deep consideration. The Provincial Government should be made fully autonomous with an Executive responsible to the legislature.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

Mr. Rangachariar further added that as all these questions were complicated, Committees would be apointed to investigate on certain definite questions and report. These subjects included (1) Examination of the working of Reforms both in the Provinces and in the centre, to see where the machinery had failed, where it required alteration and how far the present constitution could be used to advantage; (2) examination of the problem of defence with a view to lay down a programme for the Indianisation of the Army; (3) Demarcation of powers between the Central and the Provincial Governments (4) Indianisation of Services; (5) Finance and Taxation; (6) Constitution of Supreme Court.

The reports of these Committees would be submitted to the Central Council representing the Conference.

Mr. Rangachariar again laid stress on the fact that they were aiming at evolving a constitution which might dispense with the necessity for any statutory Commission to come out to India.

Mr. Ginwala pointed out that instead of drafting a new Constitution it would be well first to exhaust the possibilities of the Government of India Act. Britishers were a practical people and would not listen to the demand for more unless they were satisfied with what had already been given had been fully utilised. They must also specifically examine the present position of the Secretary of State and also consider as to what would be the attitude of their Federal Government of the future to those provinces like Burma which might desire to secede.

OBJECT OF THE CONFERENCE.

Dr. Sapru and Mr. Rangachariar, in reply made it clear that the Conference was not convened to draft the Consitution but only to explain their aims. Dr. Sapru said that in fact the object of the committee to be appointed to examine the working of the Reforms was to explore the possibilities of the Government of India Act and how best to utilise them. They had omitted to mention about the Secretary of State because the name of the Secretary of State for the Colonies had no place in the constitution of any dominion.

Professor Shahani pointed out that the question of all questions, namely, the fixing of time-limit for Dominion status appeared to him to have been left out studiously. They must include it in their programme.

Mr. J. N. Mukherjee said they should make a pointed reference in their programme against the interference of the British Parliament.

Mr. J. Chowdhri observed that the object of the Conference was that in future a duly authorised convention should meet to draft a constitution and present it to the English Government for acceptance, as Australia did.

MR. MISRA'S CONFUSION.

Mr. Gokrannath Misra confessed he was confused what would he carry to his constituency as the result of the Conference and to ask their votes.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas said that he, as member of the Council of State felt that if they wanted bi-cameral legislature they must give the Council of State power over the purse otherwise they should decide for its abolition.

Dr. Gour said that they should force the hands of the Secretary of State to carry out his promise of the expansion of the Reforms Act by giving up his power of superintendence, direction and control in favour of the Government of India who in turn should grant complete autonomy to the Provinces. The Act provided for such devolution of power.

Mr. Jamnadas remarked that they would settle a broad outline of their demands on the basis of which they would ask for the **mandate of electorate**, and if they secured mandate of electorate, and if they secured the confidence of the majority they should then meet and draft a constitution after due deliberations.

At 1-30 p.m. the Conference rose for an hour for lunch.

REMOVAL OF S. OF S.'s CONTROL.

After lunch the conference proceeded to frame resolutions covering the outline of reforms as sketched by the executive committee and modified in the light of general observations made by several speakers. When the resolutions were being put to the conference, Mr. Joshi and some others objected to their being committed to the plan without its being examined in detail by the conference. But as it was considered necessary to show the results of the Conference in the direction of a lead to the country a solution was reached to so word the resolution on the plan of reforms as to make it clear that it was being issued for the electoral purposes and also as forming the basis for discussion by a sub-committee appointed to investigate and report on the subject.

The first resolution adopted by the conference laid down their goal in the following terms:—"That this conference is of opinion that with a view to attain Dominion status the control of the Secretary of State over the Governor-General-in-Council should be removed, responsibility in the Central Government should be established at an early date in regard to the civil departments, the control of the army and foreign policy being retained in the hands of the Governor-General until India is able to take the Control of the army and foreign political affairs and full autonomy should be carried out in the provinces."

INVESTIGATING CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION.

The next resolution appointed personnel to the sub-committees. It runs:—"That this conference appoints the following committees, each with power to co-opt there members; that these committees so appointed shall submit their reports to the executive of this conference and the latter shall then circulate them among the members of the conference and take steps if necessary to call a special session of this conference at a convenient centre, not later than the end of May (1) for investigating the constitutional position regarding the working of the present reforms in the Central and Provincial Governments, for reporting on the time-limit for further constitutional reforms in the Central and Provincial Governments and Army and Navy and also for examining the position of the minorities in respect of representation in the legislatures and public services.

THE COMMITTEES.

Dr. Sapru pointed out that an important part of the investigation would be the examination of the present constitution to see where it could be amended to achieve the desired object.

The Committee will consist of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar, B. S. Kamat, Ramachandra Rao, P. P. Ginwalla, Harchandrai Vishindas, Bhai Mansingh, Abdul Rahim, Brijsunder Das and Principal Rudra.

(2) The Committee on Defence:—Sir Shivaswami Aiyar, Munshi Ishwar Saran, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Sardar Gulab Singh, Professor Sahani, Khan Bahadur Sarafraj Hossain Khan and Mir Asad Ali.

(3) The Committee on Indianisation of Services:—Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri Maulvi Abdul Kasam, G. S. Khaparde, Hirdaynath Kunzru, Dewan Bahadur Govindaraghava Iyar, Rao Bahadur Subramaniam and Sardar Gajan Singh.

(4) The Committee on Finance and Taxation:—Purushottamdas Thakurdas, V. G. Kale, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Venkatapathi Raju and K. C. Neogy.

(5) The Committee on Supreme Court:—Dr. H. S. Gour, Gokarannath Misra, J. N. Mukerjee and J. Chaudhuri.

PLAN OF REFORMS.

The third resolution adopted states:—"That this Conference is of opinion that the following plan of reforms be placed before the electorates and that it be also referred to the Committees to be appointed by the following resolution for the examination of questions of detail and of methods for carrying out the programme:

(1) That the Government of the commonwealth of India in the exercise of its legislative and judicial functions shall comprise.

(a) The King, (b) the Viceroy and the Governor-General with his cabinet, (c) the Governors with their cabinets, the legislature, the federal and provincial legislatures, the judiciary.

(2) That the Federal Government shall comprise (a) the Viceroy and Governor-General, (b) the Viceroy's cabinet responsible to the legislatures, (c) an elected legislature, (d) a supreme court.

(3) That the Provincial Government shall comprise:

(a) The Governor, (b) the Governor's cabinet responsible to the legislature, (c) an elected legislature, (d) a High Court.

Foreign Affairs:—When India is a Dominion she will obtain automatically all the new powers which the other Dominions obtain.

Army and Navy:—Under the control of the Viceroy, but to be taken over by the Dominion as soon as the Government is ready to assume the responsibility.

The fourth and last resolution related to organisation of bodies to carry on the work of the Conference. It runs that the organisation representing the Conference shall be:

(1) a central council consisting of the convening committee with power to co-opt and with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as President. (2) An executive committee elected by the Conference with the Rt. Hon. Sastri as chairman of the Council, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M.L.A., as treasurer and Dr. Annie Besant as General Secretary. The executive committee of thirty-six members was then elected.

When business on the agenda had been disposed of votes of thanks were passed for Dr. Sapru and Dr. Besant.

Dr. Sapru acknowledging warmly, eulogised Mrs. Besant's services to India. She it was who introduced the Home Rule cry in Indian politics. Reviewing the work of the Conference he felt satisfied that they had made a small and earnest beginning which if successful would make him rejoice but if unsuccessful would not disappoint him. He knew the difficulties of getting more but had joined the movement as it was a movement for efforts. They must put the biggest effort for further advance and the justice of their claim and reason were the forces behind them. He would have a democratic Government which though less efficient than the bureaucratic administration would give satisfaction to the people.

He asked them not to be deterred by arguments of their inexperience or inefficiency. These would always be advanced against them. Advance must be granted because the present position could not continue long.

Dr. Annie Besant also acknowledged in eloquent terms the thanks offered. She said that next year she would complete the fifty years of her political life. She had the greatest faith in the future of India which, she believed, would evolve a pattern of democracy unknown to the Western world.

At 7-30 the Conference concluded its session.

COUNCIL PARTY AND BESANT CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. Annie Besant has been working very hard during the past four months and more to bring about a conference of all members of the Local and Imperial Legislatures and others who believe in the efficacy of "constitutional methods of political action" as distinguished from "revolutionary methods", which description she has applied to the Non-cooperation movement ever since its inception. She is one of those who believe that India can secure political rights only through constitutional methods, the other method—the revolutionary method, non-violent or otherwise—being both ill-suited to the temperament of the Indian people and impracticable. Being an incorrigible optimist, she believes that England will have to confer on the people of India powers of self-rule, however much some of her agents in India may endeavour to put off that glorious consummation; that all the seemingly insuperable obstacles created by the Anglo-Indian Bureaucracy can be surmounted if all the leaders unite together, formulate a scheme of Swaraj, and compel England to accept and abide by it; and that the demands of a united people cannot be refused by England, however perverse she may be.

It is gratifying to note that the Liberal members of the various legislatures and others of a dubious description like Mr. T. Rangachariar, have also realised that the Reforms have failed to meet adequately the requirements of the country and that a more advanced measure is urgently called for. They have, therefore, rallied under the banner of Dr. Annie Besant. There is absolutely no reason to doubt that the conference will be a success so far as it goes: A scheme will be formulated and a deputation sent to England to press it on the attention of the Parliament as well as on the attention of the British public. That this movement will command not only the approval but also the active co-operation of all members of the Councils and those of the liberal persuasion in matters political, need hardly be doubted; and that the sponsor of the movement will carry it on, in spite of opposition, in her own vigorous way and cause a stir in England need not also be doubted.

But the real difficulty before her and her comrades is they cannot honestly say that the country is with them. According to these superior persons, the Congress may be foolish, an unthinking mass; but they cannot, if they have any regard for truth, deny that the Congress is the only institution to which the majority of the politically-minded Indians look for guidance and lead. The Delhi Conference is, therefore, bound to fail as a national endeavour. It may succeed as a separatist movement.

What will England say to the leaders of the Delhi Conference? She will say precisely what Lord Reading said to the Malaviya-Besant Deputation of last year: "Have you the support of the nation? Whom do you represent? And what guarantee is there that, if we grant your demands, India will be satisfied? You may be very learned and wise persons, and your demands are undoubtedly reasonable and legitimate; but will they satisfy the bulk of your countrymen?" This is a difficulty of no ordinary magnitude. It will be sheer folly either to ignore it or to minimise it. Then how are they going to get over it? Can they, consistently with their faith in constitutional methods, formulate a method and a scheme which will command the support of at least the Council Party? And can the Council Party, consistently with their faith in the creed of the Congress, lend any support to the promoters of the Delhi Conference? These are questions which must engage the attention of the Council Party as well as that of the "Constitutionalists". Let me discuss here how far it is possible to bring about a compact between these two parties.

Now, what are the differences between the Constitutionalists and the Council Party? The former's aim is Self-Government within the British Empire on terms of perfect equality with its other constituents; that of the latter is the attainment by India of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means. While the former is very definite and clear, the latter is very comprehensive and gives room not only for those whose ideal for India is "complete Independence" but also for those who want Freedom and Swaraj within the Empire.

In regard to the method, too, there is practically no difference in theory. The Liberals co-operate occasionally when they think that the Government are acting in the best interests of the country and oppose them when they think that the interests of the country are jeopardised; but sometimes they give up their position and surrender on many points. Even when they do not, and act bravely, they do not succeed because they have not the support of the people behind them. For instance, if the country had carried on an agitation against the recent Press Bill, the Legislative Assembly would have gained enormous strength. What the Council Party contemplates is more or less the same thing. Whatever may be the particular methods and tactics it may adopt within the Councils, it only proposes to use the Reformed Councils against Government and for the purpose of Swaraj. The Liberals are using the present machinary for the purpose of achieving Freedom; the Council Party also proposes to do precisely the same thing. Therefore, even in actual working there are very few differences, in regard to the methods.

I therefore, dream of a future, not far off when the Liberals, Besantites and Dasites will join hands and offer a battle royal to the bureaucracy and wrest Swaraj from it.

Yours, etc.,

S. AIRAVATHAM.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

A GEOGRAPHICAL CONUNDRUM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

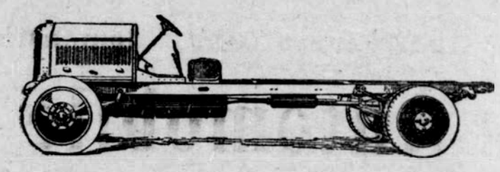
Sir,—Is there any term in existence or can any be suitably devised to denote *Asia and (Northern) Africa* together, as we have the terms 'Eurasia' and 'Euramerica' to denote respectively the land-mass of Europe and Asia together, and the cultural and racial unity of Europe and America together? We have need of the term hereby sought for, in view of the pan-Oriental movement which must needs embrace the countries from Egypt to Morocco in Africa, which are culturally Oriental, but which cannot properly (i.e. geographically) be termed Oriental.—Yours, etc.,

A VERBOMANIAC.

Karwar, Feb. 14.

LAST 3 DAYS
OF
EVANS, FRASER'S
GREAT
CLEARANCE.
FINAL BARGAINS.
Still Further Reductions From To-day.
EVANS, FRASER & Co., THE FORT HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LET US SOLVE YOUR TRANSPORT PROBLEM.



We undertake Contracts for carrying all kinds of materials by Motor Lorry and maintain an efficient fleet of Lorries for this purpose. We can supply new and second-hand Motor Lorries and Vans of such well-known makes as ALBIONS, DE DION BOUTONS, DENBYS, DODGE BROTHERS, GRAHAMS and PALLADIUMS, of various Tonnage.

Consult us and we shall advise you free of charge on the form of Transport best suited to your requirements.

Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Limited.

MOTOR TRANSPORT CONTRACTORS TO THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

16, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Terrible Motor Crash—Several People Injured.

"The accident was so terrible that the news spread fast."

"The stream of **blood** that had collected in the open drain."

"The accident was such as had never been witnessed in Bombay."

"The car was apparently being driven excessively fast."

See The "Bombay Chronicle" of the 5th February 1923, page 7.

Why was this Car not fitted with the "Laythorpe" Road-Speed Controller?

What we claim for the Controller:

1. Fitted to a car or lorry, it makes the driver automatically and absolutely obedient to the law in regard to the speedlimit, no matter what that limit may be.
2. Causes engine to temporarily cease its function should any attempt be made to exceed the limit
3. Reduces possibility of street accidents 50% by keeping the vehicle under proper control.
4. Reduces the work of both Police and Law Courts by making impossible, offences now being tried by hundreds monthly.
5. Saves life.
6. Saves ratepayers money on road repairs.
7. Cannot be tampered with by unscrupulous persons.
8. Automatically makes a more careful class of driver.

For further particulars and demonstrations apply to:—

The Automobile Road-Speed Controller Co.

No. 8, Dean Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 4638.

For the Automobile Road-Speed Controller Co.

W. H. TRAFFORD, Manager.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 14.

S S British Isles, Dobson Abadan.
S S City of Benares, Ban, New York.
The following vessel obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Jalatarani, Lawson, Karachi.
S S Vittoria Bozna Karachi.
S S Bandra, Rowe, Persian Gulf.
S S Nagpore, Thornton, China and Japan.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Wildenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Jalatarang for Karachi.
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Zayani for Persian Gulf.
Steamer City of Genoa for Liverpool.
Steamer City of Karachi for Liverpool.

S S British Isles:—The S W Company's steamer British Isles, 4428 tons, Captain E G Dobson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of liquid fuel oil.

S S City of Benares:—The City Line steamer City of Benares, 6984 tons, Captain J S Ban, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Jalatarang:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalatarang, 1464 tons, Captain A W Lawson, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Vittoria:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Vittoria, 1584 tons, Captain F. Bozna, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain J Rowe, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Nagpore:—The P and O S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Nagpore, 3226 tons, Captain B J Thonton, will sail to-day from harbour for China and Japan, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

WEDNESDAY, February 14.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Kyber, 5683, London, 17/2, M M & Co.
3 Elepia, 4002, Liverpool, 21/2, Graham & Co
4 Cl Murdoch, 3683, N.F. 16/2, J Finlay.
5 Saudan, 4218, Shanghai, 24/2, M M & Co.
6 Gutenfels 5823, Kachi 15/2, Graham & Co.
7 Chyebassa, 3992, Shanghai, 19/2, M M & Co.
8 Colaba 3899, Rangoon 18/2, M M & Co.
9 Janus, 3076, Kobe, 19/2.
10 Karoa, 3607, Africa, 21/2.
12A Wildenfels, 3724, N.F. N.F., Graham & Co.
13 Hayeisan Maru, 3850, Dunkirk 17/2, Graham & Co.
14 Zamba Maru 3553 Kobe 27/2 N Y Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Celebes Maru, 4262, Jahan, 22/2, O S Kaisha.
2 Cutcombe, 3205, N.F., 18/2, Graham & Co.
3 Bandra, 1877, Basra, 15/2, M M & Co.
5 Koweit 2393 Masawa 23/2, T M & Co.
6 Nagpore, 3226, Japan, 15/2, M M & Co.
7 Ischia, 2956, Genoa, N.F., M Italiana.
8 Golconda 3202, N.F. N.F., M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Luzon Maru, 3187, Kobe, 17/2, O S Kaisha.
C City of Karachi 3572 K'chi, N.F., KN & Co
N Teseo, 3727, M Goa, N F Scindia, S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Caledonia due about 16th Feb., P & O Co.
Devanha due about 23rd Feb., P & O Co.
China due about 2nd March, P & O Co.
Moldavia due about 9th March P and O. Co.
Mantua due about 16th March, Agent P and O Co.
Malwa due about 23rd March, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 23rd March, Agent P and O Co.
Plassy due about 13th April, Agent P and O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pruth due about 15th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Domala due about 23rd February, Agent B I S N Co.
Matiana (not fixed), Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vindelia (not fixed) Agent Graham Co.
Circassia (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
Clan Ogelvy due about 18th February Agent, F J Co.
City of Yokohama due about 2nd March, Agent K N Co.
Olympia (not fixed) Agent Graham and Co.
Clan Colquhoun (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
City of Nagpore (not fixed), Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Florence (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Aristo due about 2nd March, Agent J F Co.
Crossby Hall (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Trelevan due about 17th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Nirvana (not fixed), Agent M M & Co.
Trifels due about 15th February, Agent Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Kondekirk due about 3rd March, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk (not fixed), Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Mykerk (not fixed), Agents E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquilesia due about 3rd March, Agent L S Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 20th February, Agent T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Sparta (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
City of Harvard (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
City of Lahore (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Indo Maru due about 27th February, Agent O S K.
Moji Maru due about 17th February, Agent N Y K.
Rangoon Maru due about 2nd March, Agent N Y K.
Wakasu Maru due about 16th March, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Banca due about 24th March, Agent P and O Co.
Sicilia due about 16th March, Agent M M Co.
Morea due about 23rd March, Agent M M Co.
Alipore due about 27th March, Agent M M Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Taroba due about 25th February Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 18th March, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 14.

S S Khyber for London:—39 bales persian skin, Cox's Shiping; 52 bales woolen carpets, skin, Cox's Shipping; 52 bales martin skin, Cox's Shipping; 7 bales woolen carpets, M N Brothers; 39 cases Ind. bristles W Robinson and Hugo; 12 bdles fox's skin, Mia Md. S Sanal; 11 bdles per woolen carpets, Mia Md. S Sanal; 10 bales cow hides, H B Ramji; 8200 cwt. Ind. linseed, Rally Bros.

S S Khyber for Dunkirk:—220 bales Ind. cotton raw, Patel Bros.; 330 bales Ind. cotton raw, E Spinner; 1295 bales Ind cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 800 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 330 bales Ind. cotton raw, The Bombay Co.; 110 bales Ind. cotton raw, Vardhuman Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpol:—8 bales wool raw, The Bombay Co.; 92 bales wool raw, G Gamenanmal; 45 bales wool raw, C. Ramsarup; 111 bales wool raw, C. Changanmal; 250 bales wool raw, V. Ocomersey; 25 bales Ind. cotton raw, E D Sassoon; 40 bales Ind. cotton raw, M Nissim. 472 cwt pressed cotton seed oil cakes, M Somji; 290 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally. Bros.

S S Elysia for Marseilles;—6000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros.

S S Elysie for Manchester:—41 drums aniline dye, J D Jones.

S S Gatenfels for Hamburg:—5 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Gatenfels for Antwerp:—110 bales east Ind. cotton A. Durst.

S S Gatenfels for New York:—126 bales clean cotton waste, Birla Bros.

S S Willaston for Dunde:—3000 cwt cotton sed, Strauss.

S S Willaston for Hull:—2256 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Clan Meekdock for Antwerp:—2250 tons manganese ore, The C I Mining.

S S Hoyeisan Maru for Hull:—4400 cwt. ground nuts, L Ebrahimjee; 15160 cwt. cotton seed, VolkartBros.

S S Ichia for Genoa:—778 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 125 cwt. gum olibanum M. Jafferbhoy; 1000 cwt linsed, Strauss and Co. 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Vardhuman Bros.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—402 bales Ind. cotton raw, N. Fatchelly; 1300 bales ord. cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 200 bales Ind cotton raw, C. Bamanji; 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 40 bales Ind. cotton raw, Sassoon David; 300 bales Ind. cotton raw, N C Trading; 300 bales Ind. cotton raw, G. Dossa; 300 bales Ind. cotton Ozu Burin; 400 bales Ind. cotton raw, H Rambhagat; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, M Rambhagat.

S S Celebes Maru for Osaka:—600 bales Ind. cotton raw, Y C Trading; 500 bales Ind. cotton raw, R D Tata; 500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Celebes Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Celesbes Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha: 700 bales Ind. cotton raw, Y K Kaisha.

S S Huzon Maru for Kobe:—100 bales Ind. cotton raw, N C Trading, 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 100 bales Ind cotton raw, Y C Trading; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw S I David; 100 bales Ind. cotton H. Rambhagat.

S S Luzon Maru for Osaka:—200 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw R D Tata.

S S Janus for Kobe:—700 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, M Rambhagat; 100 bales Ind. cotton, H. Ramghagat; 128 bales Ind. coton raw, C. Bamanjee.

S S Janus for Osaka:—300 bales Ind cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Janus for Shanghai:—900 bales Ind. cotton raw Suzuki; 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, S I David.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—200 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 500 bales Ind cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Sondan for Hongkong:—1500 bales cty. grey cotton twist David Sassoon; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, I David.

S S Sondon for Shanghai:—150 bales Ind. cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw Y C Trading.

S S Chybassa for Shanghai:—1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, V M K Mabu; 5200 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 128 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.

S S Kasona for Hongkong:—205 cwt. gum Arabic, M Malsu; 405 cwt gum E K Hagues, 562 cwt Onions M Joomae.

IMPORTS.

S S Pasha from Calcutta. Agents Turner Morrison:—1458 bales gunnies; 120 bales jute twine, 50 bales A Twill, 472 h/chest tea, 292 chest tea, 226 bgs rice, 125 bags betelnuth, 1496 drums linseed oil, 28 kegs red lead dry, 12 kegs red paint, 12 kegs mogal colour paint 10 drums green paint.

From Coconada:—50 bales cotton.
From Madras:—71 bdles cotton waste,
From Tutikorin:—130 bags coffee, 25 bales cotton yarn.
From Cochin:—43 bags black paper.
From Ponani:—314 bags cocoanuts.
From Calicut:—87 bales cotton, 823 bags cocoanuts, 441 bags copra, 66 bags dry ginger, 241 bags tamarind, 51 bdles tamarind, 171 h/chest tea, 27 full chest tea.
From Badagara:—1485 bags copra, 405 bags cocoanuts.
From Cannanore:—2127 bags cocoanuts.

S S Umta from Moulmein. Agents B I S N Co.:—7662 bags rice, 806 pcs. teak squared 878 bdles teak squares, 212 bdles teak squares, 248 pcs. squares ends teak timber, 7949 bdles teak scantlings, 28642 pcs. teak scantlings 10631 loose teak scantlings, 152 pcs. J W Scantlings, 166 bdles Scantlings, 800 bdles teak battens, 4194 bdles J W Battens, 3055 pcs. teak posts, 526 bdles teak posts.
From Rangoon:—27285 bags rice, 3299 pcs. teak squares.

S S Kilindini from Alleppy. Agents—East India S N Co.:—852 bags ginger, 1530 bags pepper, 249 bags turmeric.

S S Kochi Maru from Hongkong. Agents F F Campbell:—1000 bags refined sugar soft.

INCIVILITY AT PHEROZESHAH MEHTA GARDENS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will bring the following to the notice of the authorities concerned, by publishing this letter. On the 1st instant, I was returning from my evening walk at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens through the Siri Road Gardens, when about half-way down I heard a struggle going on behind a hedge. There I found a respectable Hindu gentleman and his wife, menaced by over half a dozen garden "ramoshis" and "malis", with "lathis" in their hands. The cause of the quarrel was due to the fact that the gentleman and his wife had seated themselves on the lawn, which was enclosed for keeping flower-pots. A ramoshi coming there used most insulting and indecent words actually going to the extent of terming the wife of that gentleman a prostitute. The gentleman naturally got excited at this and was immediately surrounded by a number of ramoshis and menaced, for having, as they said, trespassed into the enclosed place. As a few others followed me into the hedge and intervened the ramoshis had to withdraw and permit the gentleman and his wife to go unmolested.

May I know whether this is the proper way of asking a person to leave these enclosed places, and whether the ramoshis would have dared to do the same, if instead of an Indian gentleman in his national dress, there had been a European, or even, for the matter of it, an Indian dressed in the Western style?

I hope the authorities in charge of the gardens, whoever they be, will take note of this.—Yours, etc.,

J. C. D.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

An Opportunity To Purchase

CHEAP TRANSPORT

Ex-Government Surplus Mechanical Transport

Suitable for all kinds of Transport work

LORRIES.

NAPIER (30 cwt.)
DAIMLER (30 cwt.)
PACKARD (30 cwt.) & 5 tons.)
ALBION (30 tons)
PEERLESS (3 tons)

30 cwt.	3 Tons.	5 Tons.
Rs. 2,250.	Rs. 2,750.	Rs. 3,000.

IN LOT SALES AS LYING AT DEPOT.

PNEUMATIC AND SOLID TYRES

NEW AND ALL OF WELL-KNOWN MAKES

PNEUMATICS		CYCLE TYRES	SOLIDS
30x3½	895x135	28x3	920x771x110
30x3	920x120	26x2¼	900x751x110
935x135	820x120	26x2¼	40x5
PRICES		PRICES	36x5
Rs. 35 each.		Rs. 15 each.	PRICES
Rs. 30 each for 25 or over.		Rs. 12-8 each for 25 or over.	Rs. 75 each.
Rs. 25 each for 50 or over.		Rs. 10 each for 50 or over.	Rs. 50 each for 10 or over.

MISCELLANEOUS:

3 TON JACKS .. .. .. Rs. 10 each.
STEPNEY WHEELS .. .. Rs. 5 ,,

Slough Syndicate (India), Ltd.

DEPOT
Hajee Bunder,
SEWREE.
(Adjoining Govt. Surplus Stores Depot.)

(Incorporated in Gwalior.)

OFFICE
3rd Floor,
Amarchand Bldg.,
BALLARD ROAD.

AGA KHAN'S VISIT TO KAIRA.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY MUSLIMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ANAND, Feb. 8.

His Highness the Aga Khan arrived at Anand on Monday the 5th instant. His Highness' was met by the leading Mahomedans of the District at the platform and accorded a most cordial welcome. The road from the station to the mandap was lined by the Police, Volunteer Corps, Boy Scouts and coloured flags and buntings. His Highness motored to the pandal, and after passing some time there, visited the Khoja Ashram, and then arrived at the pandal where an address was to be presented by the Mussalmans of the District. The mandap was thronged by the Mussalmans of the District and some Hindus, etc., before His Highness' arrival. When His Highness took his seat on a chair, Mr. Rasulmiya Malek, the Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered his address in Gujarati, in the course of which he said:—

His Highness Sir Sultan Mahmad Shah The Aga Khan Saheb's intended visit to this District had created feelings of joy and unbounded pleasure in the minds of the Mahomedans. A keen desire having been expressed unanimously to accord a most enthusiastic recention to this mighty Champion of Islam, and the Well-Wisher of India, on this auspicious occasion, a general meeting of the leading Mahomedans of the District was convened on the 1st February 1923, when the proposal for presentation of a fitting address of welcome to His Highness was unanimously passed.

His Highness has travelled in many parts of the world and by frequent visits to England has come largely into contact with Englishmen and has made fast friendship with them, has properly and truly studied the present condition of India and the minds of the Muslims regarding the Khilafat etc., and by means of speeches and articles in the Press has placed Englishmen in a courageous manner, using all possible influence. His Highness has impressed on the minds of the Englishmen the present conditions of India and true feelings of the Mussalmans regarding the Khilafat, and warned them boldly of the result that would ensue by delaying the solution of these all-important questions. The Institution founded by His Highenss' followers at Anand and other places certainly deserved to be looked upon with love and affection by the Hindus and Mahomedans alike.

Janab Vasalmiya Mangroli, who is the Secretary of the Cambay Khilafat Committee, then read and presented the Address printed on Khadi to His Highness, duly placed in a silver casket, which was beautifully engraved. Malek Rasul Miya then garlanded His Highness amidst cheers.

HIS HIGHNESS' REPLY.

His Highness the Aga Khan in the course of his reply said: I heartily thank you all for the honour done to me to-day. In the address presented to me to-day, you have alluded grievously to the fact that our community is too backward in point of education. We have passed 300 years in total darkness and thus have undergone loss of the knowledge of education and science, and when we are aroused after 300 years, and are taking up the means soon, the loss cannot be made good in a short period of 5 or 10 years, at any rate. Regarding Jazirt-ul-Arab for which you have said in the address, it may be said that the people of England have not still understood the matter properly, which is not their fault. Because, we have shown carelessness to express our feelings to them. There are also justice loving people among them. It is of paramount importance to keep the people of Europe well acquainted with our feelings. You have not to deal with India alone, but with France, Italy, Russia, Germany, America, etc., and so it is necessary to communicate your views to these people. You have alluded to the mission that is working in Anand in the address. For this I will only say that we have not been able to work to the best of our ability and power still. My community acts according to my views It is necessary to give education to children of depressed classes. Our work is to be done with courage. This work is to be done with the co-operation of all. There should be no ill-feeling in such a philanthropic work. In concluding, I again most heartily thank you all for the address presented to me."

After His Highness' reply, His Highness informed Mr. Ismail Gandhi that he was desirous of granting a scholarship of Rs. 15-10-7 and 5 to be award to any student studying in any school belonging to the Mahomedan caste. This was announced by Mr. Ismail Gandhi Gandhi to the audience, and His Highness was heartily thanked for it, on behalf of the Mahomedans of the District. Thereafter His Highness visited the Charotar Educational Society, and then returned to the Railway Station. His Highness also announced from the Saloon that in view of the general backward condition of the Mussalmans of the District in point of education, he would make a grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Nadiad Muslim Library for purchase of books and furniture worth Rs. 500. If it would be found, said His Highsess, that the Library in question is largely availed of by the people, from the next year's report, he would continue to make a grant of Rs. 1,000 every year to it. At about 9-50 a.m. His Highness' special left Anand for Ahmedabad amidst great cheers.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SHIELD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Airavatham accuses you of misrepresenting the Council-party and driving wedge between Mr. Das and his Maharashtra comrades. He is at great pains to prove that the Council-party is not heterogeneous. The country is in no mood to be hoodwinked by quibblers and equivocators. Mr. Das believes in deadlocks; Swan i Satyadeva wants contesting elections but not taking the oath of allegiance; the Poonaites want to avail themselves of ministerships even, under the cloak of responsive cooperation. Sir, does this not look like Lloyd Georgian coalition? The only thing in which they are all united is, in their attack against the Mahatma and his fellow workers.

Mr. Airavatham is kind enough to call the non-cooperators as 'Do-Nothings' and 'Non-violent Non-actionists.' Perhaps, in his opinion, political action consists only in theatrical performances inside the Council Chamber. Ever since 1892 our M. L. C.'s have been performing their dramatic role, and with what effect? The cold logic of Mr. Gokhale, the thundering orations of Babu Surendranath, the patient and searching cross examination of Pandit Malaviya, the diplomacy of Mr. Sastri and the obstructionist tactics of Mr. Patel were all of no avail. The tin gods of Simla and Whitehall are unmoved. Did not Messrs. Malaviya, Patel and Jinnah resign their councillorship in 1919? Was not the Rowlatt Act passed in spite of the Councillors' opposition? Has not the Princes Protection Bill reached the statute book in spite of the opposition even of the 'Imperial assets'? The Government are armed with enormous powers of affirmative and negative legislations. They can spend crores of rupees of our money without the Council's assent; deport any patriot without trial under a century old regulation; prevent the meetings of innocent people, and fire on unarmed crowds under the cloak of law and order. Our Legislative Councils, at the best, are only debating societies. Sriyut Rajagopalachar, with his far-sighted statesmanship, has pierced through the veil of shams and humbugs and rightly declined to accept any frittering away of national energy in those debating clubs.

The Councilwalas, under pretext of fundamental differences, are trying to beat an orderly retreat from the thick of the fight. They pretend to possess a fighting programme Their fight consists only in talking and calumniating and doing nothing. Meanwhile we 'Do-nothings' have got enough work to do. We shall arm ourselves with purity and love, elevate our Panchama brethren, shake the slave mentality of our 'Imperial assets', and flood the jails with our volunteers and convert his Majesty's prisons into Congress pandals. Last but not the least we shall spin, spin and spin khaddar; and our long range gun, the charka, shall boom and the khaddar bomb shall explode six thousand miles away and create a terrific earthquake in Lancashire.—Yours, etc.,

GOPAL.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

BIHAR TENANCY BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 12.

In the Bihar Orissa Legislative Council the Bihar Tenancy Bill was taken up. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson announced that the protracted points in the dispute had fallen through. He suggested that the consideration of the Bill should be postponed or that less controversial amendments should be taken up first. The majority of the house, however, favoured in taking up the amendments in order and discussion proceeded. An amendment proposed by the Tenant Member relating to the rights of trees was defeated by 55 votes to 10 the Government opposing on the ground that it would interefere with the rights of Landlords. The debate was adjourned.

TENNIS AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

The Finals in the Men's Championship Singles and the Ladies' Championship Singles of the All India Tennis Tournament were played off in fine weather. Mrs. Keaps playtd a steadier game throughout, winning the first set by 6-2. Mrs. O'Neill played a better game in the second set but Mrs. Keays' fine strokes enable her to win the second set also by 6-3.

In the Men Singles as was expected S. K. Mukerjee beat Bobb (both local players) in the best of five sets. Mukerjee won thefirst two sets, Bobb won the third set but the fourth set, the most interesting one decided the tournament in favour of Mukerji

Sir William Marris was present during a part of the tournament and had to leave before the Mens' Singles were over to attend the Garden party by the Agra Zemindars but before doing so His Excellency presented the prizes to the other winners.

The cups presented for the Ladies Doubles which went to Mrs. Hasler and Mrs. O'Neill, were the gift of Sir William Marris.

Mrs. Keays won the Singles Ladies Championship Cup presented by Mr. E. Morean and the Men's Singles Cup was presented by the Maharaja of Balrampur Following were the results:—The Ladies Championship Singles: Mrs. Keays beat Mrs. O'Neill 6—2 and 6—3.

Men's Championship Singles. S. K. Mukerji beat Bobb 6—3, 6—4. 3—6 and 6—4.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Bihar and Orissa, (11th February.) Important crops in Bihar and Orissa, the Rabi crops are good but rain will now benefit the late crops only. Pulses and oilseed are ripening off.

Assam, 12th February, Prospects:—The outturn of sugarcane, rape and mustard is normal.

United Provinces, Central Circle, February 9th. Prospects of wheat and gram are normal. Sugarcane crushing is in progress. The general condition of the standing crops is satisfactory.

United Provinces Eastern Circle February 10th: Prospects of wheat, gram and sugarcane are good.

The budget estimate of the Madras Corporation for 1923-24 shows additional revenues by nearly two lakhs of rupees without new taxation.—(A.P.)

It has been decided to remove the head office of the Allahabad Bank to Calcutta.—A. P.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 13.

The disturbance which was crossing the frontier yesterday caused nearly general rain and snow in the Punjab Hills with a few falls in Kumaon Hills, North Punjab Plains and the North-west frontier Provinces. A fresh depression has appeared in Persia. The disturbed conditions which were affecting the Central parts of the country on Saturday have moved eastwards and given nearly a general rain in Chota Nagpur and deltaic Bengal and a few falls in Orissa, Bihar and the South-east of the Central Provinces.

The chief amounts:—Burdwan one and half inches, Narayanganj, Calcutta Berhampore Ranchi and Hazaribagh half, Balasore two, Raipur and Murree a half and Rawalpindi a quarter.

Forecast:—Decreases in Behar and Orissa.

CIVIL SURGEONS.

Dr. J. A. Maddox, L.R.C.P. & S., Civil Surgeon, Tavoy, Burma.

I find your oil very useful; please send 24 bottles of Ab-i-Hayat per V. P.

Capt. M. A., Faruqi, I. M. S., from London.

Mrs. Roe went under medical treatment of many able British doctors, but to no effect. I gave her your Ab-i-Hayat which relieved her of all complaints.

POLITICAL OFFICERS.

H. L. Thakar, Esq., Political Agent, Palamnur, N. Gujrat.

I tried Ab-i-Hayat in cases of headache, toothache, earache, bronchial clot, indigestion and in all of them it proved very efficacious, and thought that every man who cares for the health of his family members, relations, friends and the poor, must have a phial of it in the house.

K. B. Sardar Mahomed Hasan Khan, B. A., Political Officer in charge of Ex-Amir of Kabul, Mussoorie.

Your Ab-i-Hayat has indeed been very useful to me and my children. I got cured of bad Dyspepsia and Diarrhoea and my son of Jaundice by its use. In other small complaints of indigestion, stomachache, etc,, it acted like a magic.

MILITARY OFFICERS.

Hony, Captain Sardar Bahadur Ali Gauhar Khan, Madatabad (Jhelum).

I am proud to say that your Ab-i-Hayat is very useful and effective medicine and in most cases I found it incomparable.

Subedar Major Faiz Ali Khan Sahib, 9th Bhopal Infantry, Rangoon.

Your medicine can cure nearly all diseases. Send 21 bottles more.

Khan Bahadur Subedar Major Mahomed Ali Khan, Military Police, Monywa (Burma).

Your medicine is very good, send two bottles more.

RULING PRINCES.

H. H. Maharajadhiraj of Durbhanga.

His Highness has instructed me to order you for another supply of six dozen bottles.

Your medicine has done immense good in several cases of different origin.

Licut.-Col. Raja Jai Chand, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., of Lambagaon (Kangra).

Your medicine has done good in several cases. Please send 4 dozen bottles more.

Her Highness Begam of Bhopal.

The last supply exhausted. Send four bottles more.

AB-I-HAYAT

AVAN TONIC PILLS.

The East and the West unanimously declare this wonderfully efficacious preparation from the richest vegetable drugs. It is a sure remedy to tone up the Nervous system, to strengthen the body, to increase the memory and to guard against the general debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. In weakness and General Debility from errors of youth and early marriage it stands unrivalled.

Price Rs. 4 per Phial.

Civilization does not allow to publish certificates for AVAN TONIC PILLS.

3 Phials	.. ..	Rs. 10
6 Phials	.. ..	Rs. 18
12 Phials	.. ..	„ 32

HEALTH AND STRENGTH IN EVERY DROP OF AB-I-HAYAT

A CURE-ALL of the day and an infalliable remedy for almost all diseases of the

YOUNG OR OLD, MALE OR FEMALE, BIRD OR BEAST.

Cures Miraculously all Aches from head to foot, Acidity, Bronchitis, Burns and Scalds, Bruises, Constipation, Cholera, Cattarh, Cuts and Wounds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Fevers, Gout, Headache, Hemiorania, Hurts, Neuralgia. Plague, Pneumonia, Rheunmatism, Seasickness, Scabies, Boils. Vomiting, Ring-worms, etc., etc., by external or internal use as the case may be. Entirely harmless. No Poison. Over 26,000 Unsolicited Testimonials can better be investigated than by a mere reading of this advertisement.

Price Rs. 2 per phial.

Six bottles	.. ..	Rs. 9
One dozen	.. ..	„ 18
Two dozens	.. ..	„ 30

SUFIANA SURMA.

This is an Elixir for weaksightedness, helenasity, cataract and all other eye diseases.

A few days' use improves the sight dispensing with spectacles.

Price per tola Rs. 2.

HAIR DYE.

This Dye restores white or grey hair to the original black colour and beauty, true to nature, the very moment it is applied.

Price Rs. 2-8 per set.

SULAIMANI SALT.

The Sulaimani Salt improves the digestive power and eradicates all its defects. By its use appetite increases and food properly digested and large quantity of pure blood is formed on account of which every kind of debility is cured. If this Salt be properly taken in healthy condition, there would be an increase of pure blood in human body.

Price As. 12 only.

COLLECTORS.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Nihal-ud-Din, Ist Grade Collector's opinion.

Your Ab-i-Hayat is a wonderful discovery in the world; should be kept in every pocket, every house, at all time and places.

C. F. Strickland, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat.

M.D.Avan's medicine business shows him a progressive man.

P. W. D. OFFICERS.

A. G. Fitzsimons, Esq., Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Yellore.

Please send me by V. P. 2 more phials of Ab-i-Hayat as it has done good in several cases.

J. G. Thomas, Esq., E. I. Ry., Allahabad.

In a recent and most serious case of pneumonia in my nine months' old child I gave your Ab-i-Hayat which I had in my possession. I also tried it on my wet nurse in strong fever and in both cases I am glad to say it acted like magic. Please send me 2 phials more.

J. O. Joyce, Esq., Supdt., P. W. D. Workshops, Trivandrum.

Got your medicine some time last year and tried it on malaria fever and other cases, and I am glad to say it cured all the patients.

POLICE OFFICERS.

W. N. Ludlam, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Gujrat District.

I am a gainer by M. D. Avan's famous medicine as far as Rheumatism is concerned.

A. B. Anderson, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Sandoway.

Please send 3 bottles of Ab-i-Hayat, it is a wonderful medicine for aches and pains in the body.

APPLY TO THE MANAGER,

AB-I-HAYAT PHARMACY,

PINDI BAHAUDDIN, PUNJAB.

WONDERFUL PREDICTIONS.

SIMPLY state your time and date of birth or writing letter. Full Annual Life-Reading with character costs Re. 1 only. Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. Mr. Feroze Ahmed, B.A., L.L.B., writes from Amritsar:—"I am much struck with your true calculations your character reading is wonderfully accurate etc. GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL Kasimkota, Vizag District. R.6323.

"DESTINY REVEALED."

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 9 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam.

Anæmic Women restored to health by Iron Jelloids

If you strengthen your blood by taking Iron Jelloids you cannot have anæmia. In a very short time this wonderful blood-enriching tonic banishes weakness, nervousness, headaches, melancholy and indigestion, the results of anæmia, and restores good health.

For Anæmic Adults ... Iron Jelloids No. 2
Special Tonic for Men. . . Iron Jelloids No. 2A
For Weak Children ... Iron Jelloids No. 1

Prices: A fortnight's trial R.1 or Full Size Bot. Rs. 2.12
Sold in bottles at all Chemists and Bazars.

Iron Jelloids

Manufactured by The Iron Jelloid Co., Ltd., London, E.C.1

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Trade W Mark

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 36, Southwark St., London, S.E 1, England.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, Ltd

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SURVEYING & LEVELLING

REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, LATEST PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.

OPHTHALMIC & MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PREMIUM BONDS

ALEX. BRAULT

(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
NEW FRENCH LOANS
BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS
BOOKLET: Posted free on application.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

List posted free from Alex. Brault.

50 c.-p. Rs. 32			
100 c.-p. Rs. 34			
120 c.-p. Rs. 36			
150 c.-p. Rs. 38			
No. 3 Special	No. 2 & No. 3 rates,	No. 2 Lamp,	50 c.-p. Rs. 19. "La Rafale"

FLAMME BLEUE

French patented Kerosine Stoves

Large Stock of all sizes—Ovens, Grills, 3 hole cooking ranges, very latest inventions.

Stove No. 1 Rs. 28
Plate. Rs. 12-8
Fits on any of our Stoves, 3 holes.

"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"
DYNAMO SELF-CONTAINED.
Works by pressure of fingers, or pull.

Self-generating Hand Torch no refills. Rs. 32.

Strap Neck Electric Lamp used by Police Postmen, Night Watchmen etc. Rs. 32-8

ASK FOR ORIGINAL

4711

GLYCERINE BAR
UNIVERSAL TOILET SOAP
FOR
HEALTH & BEAUTY
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

FREE

Watches rings, bracelets and other valuable Jewellery absolutely FREE A solid gold watch costs from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. Don't throw your money away. If you want a watch that will equal for time any solid golds watch made, send us your name and address at once, and we will send you post paid on 30 days' consignment, 16 Boxes of our New Life Electine Vegetable Pills to sell at Re. 1 per box. When sold send us the Rs. 16 and we will send you your prize for this service These marvellous remedies are a cure for all impure and week conditions of the blood, kidney and liver troubles, a cure for constipation and weak nervous disorders and a mavellous tonic. The complete formula is printed on each box and they are recommended and used the world over by the leading physicians :—consequently they are easy to sell. We give these valuable prizes to quickly introduce our products and when you receive your premium, we request you to show it to your friends. You take no risk and it costs you nothing to try. Unsold goods may be returned. Send your name and address at once.

ELECTINE MEDICINE CO. Section 28 P. O. Box No. 7880, CALCUTTA.

GAME AND ..... You're always a winner with Mr. Neverlate as a partner. His timing is perfect and as for his service ..... well, like West End Watches a good service is a certainty. A West End Watch is the steadiest and most reliable partner in the Great Game of Life—always in the correct position, whether on wrist or in pocket. Ready with the right time—all the time.

Ask for a West End Watch and see you get it. The name is on the dial. Prices to suit every purse.

Profusely Illustrated Catalogue FREE on request.

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

SANTAL MIDY

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. – Sold by all Chemists.

The cigarette you were FIRST caught with
— and —

the cigarette you will be LAST caught with

SANITARY WARE

Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatories, Basins, Closets, Sinks and Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Galvanized Cast Iron Pipes, Fittings and Plumber's Requisites, etc., etc.

Clubwalla Company,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

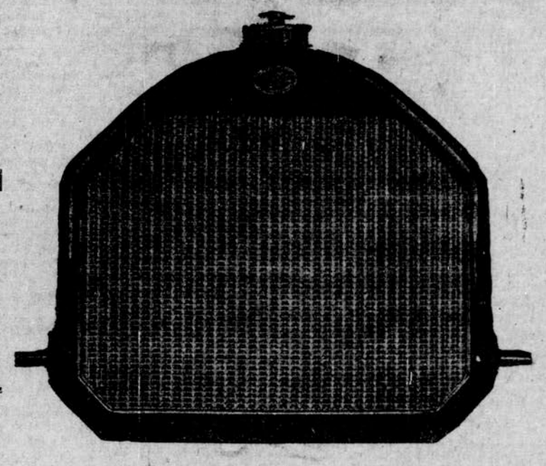
HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

WE WASH EVERYTHING
bar the baby. We return everything except the dirt.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
(Established 1897),
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEST OFFER TO MOTORISTS

GENUINE
OVERLAND-RADIATORS

FOR 83 & 83 B MODELS.



FOR 75 & 75 B MODELS.

SPECIAL NET PRICE:—Rs. 100/- each.

RANE LIMITED :—Proprietors of :—
EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES
Telephone No. 2475. New Queen's Road, BOMBAY. Telegrams : AUTOWORKS.

A WONDERFUL BODY-BUILDER FOR CHILDREN

ESCA SYRUP

is the Best Medicine you can buy for
WEAK CHESTS
COUGHS
COLDS
BRONCHITIS
CONSUMPTION
SPITTING OF BLOOD.

If you have had Influenza, Fever or Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after-effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised with its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8-0 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one Teaspoonful.

Sold by all Chemists Everywhere
WHOLESALE
MARTIN & HARRIS,
8, WATERLOO STREET, CALCUTTA
119, PARSI CHURCH ST., BOMBAY.
Obtainable of all Chemists or from the Agents, Sri Krishna Bros., Chemists.
323, THAMBU CHETTY STREET,
P. O. Box No. 166. MADRAS.

ESCA
TRADE MARK
SYRUP
Sulfoguajacolate of potassium with hypophosphites Etc.
Direction for use
One tea spoon full to be taken 4 to 5 times a day unless order to the contrary is given by the doctor
EMIL SCHELLER & Co.
ZURICH

Printed and published for the INDIAN NEWSPAPERS Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.